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IN TWO SECTIONS
SECTION ONE

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## On the Right Road

THE workers at the Illinois Steel Company plant in Gary, and at the Michigan and the Great Lakes Steel plants in Detroit are to be congratulated. They are entering onto the right road in their fight against the lower living standards and the practical slavery embodied in Roosevelt's Industrial "Recovery" Act.

Their decisive rejection of the company unions, now almost universally brought forward by the steel bosses, was absolutely correct.

Their further act—the equally emphatic rejection of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers, also virtually a company union though affiliated to the A. F. of L.—showed even greater foresight.

Their decision to set up their own independent union as an instrument of struggle for higher wages, for shorter hours, and for improved conditions generally can lead to effective resistance to Roosevelt's program and to the disorganizing activities of the bosses' agents.

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BUT the workers must still be on guard. Defeated in their first manoeuvers, the bosses will undertake new manoeuvers. They failed once with the undisguised company union; they failed to have the A. F. of L. union accepted by the workers. But they will renew their efforts day in and day out, never giving up in their determination to fasten their deadly grip on the workers.

If openly reactionary trade union leaders of the Green-Tighe type are rejected by the workers and therefore become useless to the steel bosses, they will bring forward new "labor" leaders more skilled in the use of radical phrases, more able to fool the workers. These they will even place at the head of so-called independent unions, but of "independent" unions which will in reality work on friendly relations with the bosses to the detriment of the workers interests.

That is the touchstone for the bosses in determining their attitude toward any workers' organization: does it urge a "common interest" of workers and bosses which is always the bosses' interests, or does it boldly fight against the bosses for the interests of the workers. The former, no matter what its name, is a company union; the latter—one based on class struggle—is a workers' union.

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IN the steel industry now the workers should be on guard not only against the known company unions and the A. F. of L. union, long since exposed as an instrument of the companies, but also against so-called independent unions which can easily be organised by the steel companies.

The workers both in Detroit and Gary have shown great initiative in exposing and defeating the company manouvers; they should now take steps to guarantee that the leadership remains only in the hands of trusted, militant fellow workers who have proven themselves by struggle.

The safest course—the only course as experience will show—is for the steel workers to ally themselves with the **Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union**, a class struggle union affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League. This union has proven that it fights unflinchingly for the interests of the steel workers. The workers of Detroit and Gary, as well as of the other steel centers would do well to get in touch with this fighting organisation.

## No Faith in Tammany

WHEN the list of Mayor O'Brien's promises were laid out in the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday, by the delegation headed by Robert Minor, not only Mayor O'Brien, but also the Board of Estimate pledged—however unwillingly—to fulfill the entire list of promises. These promises are insufficient, as pointed out by Minor yesterday, and faulty in many respects—but they would represent tangible gains to the hard-pressed unemployed if they were actually translated from the empty words of Mayor O'Brien into terms of action—into terms of meat and bread and milk for working class families, and relief from the nightmare of evictions.

But it is also clear that not one single promise will be kept except under the compulsion of bigger and sharper mass pressure against the administration. The outstanding fact is that not one single thing has been done by Mayor O'Brien. Half of the working class population of New York would be allowed to die if the workers were foolish enough to trust to the honor of the callous Tammany politicians who yesterday met with cynical grins Minor's declaration.

**The workers of New York must be prepared for sharper and bigger mass struggles.**

* * *

EVERY case of emergency need on the part of a working class family should be instantly recorded with the local Unemployed Councils in the neighborhood. Every man, woman or youth who should be on the relief lists and is not there, should be immediately reported. All of these cases will be presented by the Unemployed Councils to the Mayor who with his Board of Estimate now stands solemnly pledged to give instant relief to such cases as are presented by the Unemployed Council.

* * *

THE workers are now faced with the need of a series of big mass actions to compel the keeping of O'Brien's promises. These mass actions must be a part of the Election Campaign itself. Right now, without waiting, food must be wrested from the unwilling hands of the city authorities, and it can be obtained.

Taking advantage of the election period, the workers and all of their organizations should immediately take up the fight for adequate local relief while at the same time broadening the fight for Federal Social Insurance. Such a fight will also convince the workers that not Tammany, nor the fusionists, nor the Socialists, but that **the Communist Party alone represents their interests.** Leadership now in the fight for the workers' pressing needs, will give us the workers' support on election day.

## "A Poker Game"

TWO months ago Roosevelt broadcast an extraordinary message to the governments of all nations, calling on them to agree never to send an armed force beyond their boundaries.

Three days ago, Roosevelt's Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson, announced in the name of "pacifism" the government's determination to build a navy second to none.

Navies have only one function—to "carry armed forces beyond national boundaries."

Two days ago the Japanese government countered with a big new program of warship construction.

Yesterday, Swanson met the Japanese plan by declaring he would demand still further millions for a still bigger navy.

Swanson calls navy building a "poker game." Japan meets America's bet, Swanson counters by raising the bet.

In all games of poker the time comes for a showdown, when the bets have to be paid. Washington's aces may be warships, but the stakes are the lives of millions of workers. This is the point that Swanson neglected to mention.

Roosevelt's and Swanson's phrases about peace can no longer disguise the headlong drive toward war.

The sharp rivalry of American and Japanese imperialism for the division of plunder in China approaches ever nearer the point where commercial and diplomatic struggle turns into armed conflict.

Both countries are feverishly fortifying themselves for that day, when millions of workers will be hurled against each other to settle the accounts of the rival capitalists.

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THE crisis has immensely intensified the financial "war of all against all," of imperialist capitalism. Every capitalist government is preparing to transform it into armed war, while endless conferences and "pacifist" declarations are used to obscure the process.

They are striving most of all to transform it into a war against the Soviet Union, where the workers have taken the revolutionary road which alone makes imperialist aggression impossible.

Active mass struggle against war—this is the road the workers should take; active struggle in the factories against the production of war material; active struggle in the street.

All out on August 1, to a monster demonstration for the revolutionary way against war, and for defense of the Soviet Union.

## U. S. Secret Service Pays Students to Spy on Their Classmates

MADISON, Wis.—The U. S. secret service employs students in universities to spy on their fellow students and gather information as to Communist activities, it was revealed today at a legislators' investigating committee here.

This startling revelation was made when William H. Haight, Jr., student at the University of Wisconsin and member of the R. O. T. C., told the committee of this stool-pigeoning practice carried on by the U. S. secret service at that university, and stated that he himself was paid by the secret service for such information.

Haight named 18 students who he said were Communists. He said he concentrated his activities upon the John Reed Club here and the National Student League, at the request of the secret service.

Haight had previously operated as a stool pigeon in Chicago, he told the committee.

## LEGION ASKS BAN ON COMMUNISTS

### Resolution Adopted by the Racine Post

RACINE, Wisc.—A resolution to bar all Communists from the ballot was adopted by the Racine post of the American Legion at a meeting held recently. The resolution is most emphatic in stating that no one who will make any effort to change the present conditions, shall ever be permitted to hold office.

From now on, according to the American Legion officials, the workers must passively accept starvation, and unemployment, and not say a word about it.

The resolution was brought forward by Edward Millstead, after 600 workers present at the Council Board meeting a week ago, booed down his censure of the Unemployed Council. Commander Gearen made a joke of the Council Board meetings, when he urged Legionnaires to attend them because they would find plenty of entertainment there. This refers to meetings at which workers would be present under the leadership of the Unemployed Council to present the case of destitute and starving workers to the Aldermen, and to demand relief increases.

## STRIKE AT 3 FUR SHOPS IN CHICAGO

### Ranks Solid Against Cops and A.F.L. Heads

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—Workers at three fur shops here, the M. T., the Evans and the Bookman, have gone on strike for better conditions, and for the right to belong to the union of their own choice. The strikes are being conducted under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

As in New York, A. F. of L. officials, especially Mouchin have joined with the police department's industrial squad to break the strikes. The workers, however, are holding their ranks solid.

## So. Norwalk Workers' Groups Name Ticket for Conn. City Elections

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn.—A united workers' ticket for the local elections was nominated here. The ticket represents several organizations such as the Communist Party, International Workers Order, both Jewish and Hungarian Brancnes, and several candidates are workers belonging to no organization. The ticket is headed by Askins, a Negro worker who have been active in organising the Negro workers in the International Labor Defense.

The workers' movement is making headway in South Norwalk especially among the Negro workers.

NEW YORK.—A 10 to 20 per cent increase in wages was won by the workers of the Jacobson Knitting Mills in a strike under the leadership of the knitgoods department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The workers pledged to join the union on the receipt of the first pay.

JOBLESS DEMAND RELIEF

New York workers demonstrating at one of the city wide protest meetings to enforce demands that city give adequate aid to those out of work.

## Hopkins May Cut Off Federal Funds for Jobless

### National and State Officials Make Political Game of Relief Issue While Masses Starve

**WASHINGTON, July 12.—The statement of Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins to a conference of state executive that federal funds will not be given to states unless they raise a large portion of their own funds, was answered by state and local officials by cuts and stopping of relief. The needs of millions of people all over the country has become a football between federal and state officials, each one shirking responsibility, while people starve.**

In New York a million and a half people are without relief, while city, state and federal officials argue as to who should supply funds. In Chicago relief was cut 10 per cent. Cleveland reports that unemployed are put back on emergency relief which was long ago condemned as totally insufficient.

In Kentucky where miners starved even when working, the state has so far not supplied any funds for relief, now that they are unemployed. In a telegram of Governor Laffoon, Hopkins wrote, "I wish to make it perfectly clear to you that the Federal Relief Administration will not continue to finance relief work beyond August 15." While this game is going on between the federal and state heads in Kentucky thousands of families are starving without any means of existence.

**Insignificant Funds**

The Federal funds which Hopkins threatens to cut amount to about $250,000,000 for the whole country. It is an insignificant sum considering the tremendous rise in the numbers needing relief, with the present figure of 17 million unemployed.

Local officials will not be able to evade responsibility to provide relief much longer. The federal government will not get away by shirking its responsibility. They will be forced to take steps to guarantee a uniform national program for aid to the jobless. This should take the form of unemployment insurance supplied to all jobless workers in every part of the United States. The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill proposed by the Unemployed Councils and endorsed by numerous trade unions and other working class bodies makes these provisions.

## TORONTO MASS DEMONSTRATION HITS FASCISM

### 25000 Workers in Strike and Parade Defy Canadian Police Attacks

TORONTO, July 12.—Twenty-five thousand Toronto workers, including Needle Trades and many other unions and all labor organizations in united front action staged a magnificent two-hour strike with a parade and demonstration against fascism yesterday. Thousands of banners and caricatures of the symbols of fascist terror expressing the workers' hate of the bloody Hitler regime were carried. All other fascist regimes were pilloried by slogans and satires exposing their most hideous features.

The demonstrators demanded the release of Thaelmann, Torgler, Dimitrov and the tens of thousands of working class fighters now in the prisons and penal camps of fascism. The savage attacks of the Bennett Canadian government against the working class, particularly against the Communist Party and its leaders were objects of attack. Demands were made for the immediate release of Tim Buck and all the class war prisoners held in Canadian jails, and a rallying call was issued to workers to break the police ban against parades and demonstrations that has been in effect the past 12 years. The demonstration itself was an example of overwhelming mass defiance to the Canadian strike-breaking government and a challenge to the iron heel policies of the Bennett government.

## Pa. Silk Weavers Win 2nd Strike, More Pay

CATESAUQA, Pa., July 12.—Workers of the General Ribbon Mill, after a two day strike forced a 10 per cent wage raise and the reduction of their working day to 8 hours. Two months ago, the workers struck in this mill and gained a 20 per cent increase in wages and recognition of their shop committee. It was through the vigilance and initiative of the shop local organized after the first strike that the latest victory was won.

It is expected that this victory will greatly encourage the ribbon weavers in Allentown to take action for wage increases as the Allentown mills are subsidiaries of the Gen'l Ribbon. A joint committee of the two mills has been established to work out a plan of action.

**ST. LOUIS TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—Led by the Trade Union Unity League, 150 Negro and white workers came out on strike at the Ferer-Aaron and Son textile factory today. 30 workers in another factory joined the strikers. All the workers voted to join the National Textile Workers' Union.

## PLOT NEW SALES TAX AT ALBANY

ALBANY, July 11.—The Tammany Democratic state administration of Governor Lehman and the up-state Republican machine politicians in the state legislature are conspiring further to rob the toiling masses of New York State by imposing a 2 per cent sales tax upon them.

Support of both old parties for this proposal is guaranteed. New York City politicians are backing the proposals. Mayor John P. O'Brien, City Comptroller Charles W. Berry and Deputy Comptroller Frank J. Prial visited Governor Lehman at his summer home on Lake George yesterday, and it is understood that the additional sales tax was agreed upon.

**Board of Estimate to Act**

It is probable that the New York City Board of Estimate at its next meeting will request a special session of the State Legislature to raise money for "unemployment relief." How much concerned these politicians are about such relief can be gauged from the fact that although New York City has on hand $24,000,000 excess cash, it has stopped relief for more than a million men, women and children.

## Negro Arrested for Accompanying Woman Cops Thought White

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Negro and white workers are protesting the arrest of George Clements, who was seized while walking on the street with his sister-in-law, who was mistaken by a policeman for a white woman.

Escorting his brother's wife home from a card party, he was accosted by a motorcycle cop who demanded to know whom he was accompanying. Clements replied that it was none of the cop's business. The couple were taken into custody and Clements was put into a cell in the precinct station. His brother, Dean Clements went bond for him.

## U. S. PLANS STILL BIGGER NAVY IN RACE WITH JAPAN

### Budget Raise Asked As Tokio Bares Program

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson yesterday announced she would ask for still more warships, to meet Japan's new naval program, which was itself a response to America's big navy budget. The American and Japanese governments thus declare themselves in an unlimited competition in naval strength.

Swanson's announcement was an instant response to the publication of Japan's new warship budget of $140,000,000. The American Navy department had just got $315,000,000 with which to build up the navy. It was only a few hours after the Japanese program was announced yesterday when Swanson declared he would go back to the Public Works Administration for more millions.

The whole American fleet, including the Atlantic squadron, has now been in the Pacific for over a year, having been concentrated there soon after Japan began its drive into China which has resulted in the conquest of Manchuria, and is still spreading out farther over the mainland of Asia. Both fleets are maintained on a permanent war basis because of the increasingly sharp tension created by the fast-growing imperialist rivalry between the two countries.

## Cop Kissed by Hitler Envoy Testifies Today Against Anti-Nazi

NEW YORK. — A policeman who was kissed on the cheek by Hans Weidemann, Nazi representative, as a reward for his brutality against the workers who demonstrated against Weidemann on his arrival here May 25, will be one of the main witnesses for the prosecution when four workers come on trial this morning at the Brooklyn court, 120 Schermerhorn St., on a felonious assault charge growing out of the demonstration.

Workers are appealed to by the I. L. D. as well as by those on trial to crowd the court this morning and by their presence prevent the prosecution from carrying through its frame-up. The court can be reached by taking any I. R. T. subway and getting off at Borough Hall station.

The ten workers who were released recently for demonstrating against Weidemann are asked to be in court as defense witnesses.

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The N. Y. District I. L. D. will also defend Jacob Stock and John Russo when they come up for trial this morning in Special Sessions, 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, charged with felonious assault, after they were brutally clubbed by police during and after a demonstration at a Brooklyn home relief bureau.

## Washington Meet Hits New "Recovery" Act

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At open air meeting at 7th and Pennsylvania Ave., held here, Charles Spencer, organizer of the Communist Party in Washington, spoke on the "Communist Position on the National Recovery Act." Government employees were urged to organize and fight the 15 per cent wage-cut now effective.

Spencer pledged the support of the Communist Party to the efforts of the government employees to better their conditions.

It is planned to hold another meeting on the same corner July 21.

# STEEL WORKERS IN GARY SPURN COMPANY UNION

### Three Departments at Illinois Steel Co. Vote to Form Own Union; Set Wage and Hour Scale

### Steel, Metal Industrial Union Calls Workers to Use Petitions to Expose Company Unions

GARY, Ind., July 12.—Three hundred workers of the machine shop, boiler shop and blacksmith shop of the Illinois Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, met in the machine shop of the plant today and drew up demands for a minimum wage scale and maximum hours.

The workers called for a minimum hourly rate of 60 cents for common labor, an eight hour day and a 5 day week and emphatically rejected the steel trust's company union and the A. F. of L. as organizations to represent them. Instead they voted for a real rank and file union of all steel workers.

Petitions signed by the workers making demands on the company union outfit established in the plant under the Recovery (Slavery) Code were presented to the general foreman who became enraged and attempted to destroy them. The workers at the meeting today demanded the return of their petitions.

**Meetings in All Departments.**

Every department in the Illinois Steel plant is holding meetings as the workers recognize the power of their organized strength to force better conditions for themselves. In every department, the workers are discussing higher wages and shorter hours and their plans for presenting these demands to the company.

In the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. the workers are demanding the withdrawal of their first wage cut of 15 per cent and the return of all wages lost since the cut was declared. The workers invited a speaker from the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union to speak at their picnic on Sunday.

**Statement of Steel Union.**

Jhon Meldon national secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union made the following statement on the militant action of the Illinois Steel workers and the growing wave of struggles in the industry:

"Immediately after the formation of the company unions in the steel mills throughout the country, the National Board of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union called on the steel workers to start at once drawing up petitions, signed by the steel workers in the departments of the mills demanding immediate wage-increases and other local department grievances and demands.

"In the Jones and Laughlin mill in Pittsburgh, this was done a few days after the company union was formed. The workers asked for a 25 per cent wage increase plus the withdrawal of the 23 per cent cut. Disruptors among the workers prevented the petition from going to the company union, and manuevered to have it sent to president Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Perkins. This move directed the struggle away from the local department and mill situation. The workers are now on guard to get their petitions straight to the company union.

**A Weapon for the Steel Workers.**

"This tactic of raising the burning demands of the steel workers is now becoming widespread and is one of the most effective means of exposing the boss controlled company unions. The contradiction in the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act, which is supposed to allow the workers to petition the company unions, gives the steel workers a weapon by which they can rally thousands around specific immediate demands. It immediately raises the issue of struggle, once demands are rejected by the company unions.

"It gives our union locals in particular a splendid opportunity for assuming leadership in these struggles that are fast developing in many centers of the steel and metal industry. The action of the Illinois Steel workers in this respect is both an excellent example of how to mobilise the steel workers and how to raise the burning demands in the most concrete manner possible. It is an object lesson in the method of exposing the company unions, with the purpose of rejecting and destroying, and replacing the company unions by real working class controlled organisations of struggle.

## ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS ADOPT STRUGGLE CODE

### Rank, File Conference Elects Committee to Present Demands in Washington

SHENANDOAH, Pa., July 12.—Rank and file miners meeting in Moose Hall in the lower anthracite coal region last week at the call of the General Mine Board of Shenandoah adopted unanimously a code representing the miners' demands for higher wages, shorter hours and improved conditions on the job. The code was prepared by a committee of action elected by the miners at a previous conference. It constitutes the program of struggle of the rank and file opposition forces in this region.

After adoption of the code the miners elected a committee of 10 to go to Washington to present it to the administration of the Recovery (Slavery) Law. A call was issued to Districts 1 and 7 to co-operate and elect their committees to join the Shenandoah Committee to Washington when Lewis and the mine operators present their code.

Another rank and file conference will be held on July 30 to make final preparations and plans to mobilize the workers in behalf of the miners' demands. The code of the anthracite miners will be issued in leaflet form shortly.

The National Miners' Union leaflet exposing the Recovery (Slavery) Act was distributed during the conference here and was well received by the miners' delegates. Sentiment among the miners is strong for the N.M.U. to lead the miners. The General Mine Board here is in opposition to the District and national U.M.W.A. machine and is fighting against its boss inspired policies.

## Workers Protest Czech Relief Cut

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—The reformist unions of Chauffeurs, Butchers and Sausage Makers are demanding a general strike in protest against a proposed reduction in unemployment benefits. Glass workers of Reitendorf carried on a one-hour protest strike. Demonstrations were held in many mine pits of the Kladno district, three textile factories of Brunn and a number of workers' town councils have sent sharp resolutions to the government.

## "This Is Your War," Short Story, Featured in Saturday's 'Daily'

**"This Is Your War," a short story about a New York jobless worker, heads the special features to appear in the Daily Worker next Saturday. It is written by Hellen Koppell and illustrated by Walter Quirt.**

**Also of great interest is an article on conditions in the Birmingham, Alabama, jail where Wirt Tayler and Alice Burke, young unemployed organizers are now imprisoned.**

## Cops Club Expectant Mother Picketing Lansdale Plant

LANSDALE, Pa., July 12.—While dispersing a picket line of workers of the Perfect Foods Corporation who came out on strike in sympathy with the striking hosiery workers here, police attacked Mrs. Alice Sloane, 18, an expectant mother and struck her in the stomach. Eight others including two women strikers were arrested.

Strikers took the injured women worker to the Grandview Hospital, Sellersville where a report on her condition was not made public.

Three hundred pretzel workers in the plant walked out in the general strike movement which is sweeping this town and Reading, Pa. Police were called by the company's treasurer, Floyd Kulp, and immediately went to work on the strikers. When the strikers tried to prevent the arrest of their comrades, the cops swung their clubs wildly, striking Mrs. Sloane.

Striking hosiery workers succeeded in drawing out the workers of a clothing mill nearby owned by S. Homer Kendig, Mills of the Interstate Hosiery, the Dexdale and Arcadia hosiery companies were declared on strike when 1,500 workers in these mills walked out.

(Turn to page 3 for more details of the strike.)

## 200 Allentown Silk Workers Strike for More Wages, Less Hrs.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 12.—Rejecting the company's advice to wait until the Silke Code is passed, 200 Weavers of the Dougherty-Woswell Silk Co. struck this week for a 35 per cent raise in their pay and an 8 hour day. The weavers work 10 hours on the night shift under conditions which rank worst among the notoriously bad mill conditions which exist here.

The strike is being led by the workers themselves. After refusing to recognize the organizer of the United Textile Workers who appeared on the scene, the workers elected their own committee.

## 6 N. Y. Labor Camp Recruits Get 60 Days in Jail for Revolt

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 12.—Military officers yesterday handed over six New Jersey youths from the Cross Clearing forced labor camp to civil authorities who sentenced them to 60 days in the penitentiary as a result of their refusal to do the very hard work in the camps. These stiff jail sentences are now being meted out to the boys in an effort to smash the rising tide of strikes and riots within the camps.

Those sentenced were Albert Guardine, Samuel Browder, Edward Schmidts, Benjamin Russo, Otto Wilson and Salvatore Veralli. The complaint was brought to the police by Captain Ernest John of Fort Hancock, New Jersey, commander of the contingent.

While the Cross Clearing Camp rebellion was taking place the six Negro workers arrested at Camp Preston last Friday, completed their 5 day sentences and left for home. They had protested the removal of two Negro clerks and their being replaced by two white clerks, despite the overwhelming majority of Negroes in the camp.

Camp Preston is now going to be made into a thoroughgoing Jim Crow camp, with the white workers transferred to another camp.

## 1,200 Philippine Workers on Strike

MANILA, Philippine Islands, July 12.—Seven hundred workers who struck last Friday in protest against the firing of a worker at Davao were joined today by 500 more. Three big companies are tied up by the strike. The government has sent a force of constabulary to break the strike.

# Cut Jobless Relief to Emergency Rations in Cleveland, Ohio

## Curtailment Was Condemned by Relief Commission; Federal Aid for Dependent Children Stopped

**CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—Unemployed here are going to be put back on emergency rations, condemned by the State Relief Commission several weeks ago as a menace to public health, because the commission has cut Cleveland's relief quota 7 percent for July and the federal government has cut off relief from thousands of families dependent upon it for their existence.** These families will now have to go on the Associated Charities list, along with the 40,000 families on it.

Unemployed will suffer even more than these figures indicate because their allowances are fixed at a pre-inflation level. With the price of food stuffs having risen 10 to 40 per cent within the past 90 days their allowances are even more meagre than they were in March.

**"New Deal" Misery.**

The federal government operating under "The New Deal" has added to the seriousness of the situation by cutting off thousands of veterans and their families from the compensation allowances. At the low relief standards now in force it is estimated that an additional $2,000,000 a year will be required by the county to take care of the veterans and their families.

The federal government has also ruled that no federal relief funds can be used to take care of dependent children whose parents are "incompetent" or jailed. Up until now the R. F. C. has been furnishing $42,000 a month to take care of these children, who are boarded out to private families who must be paid for their care.

Moreover, June was the last month in which government flour was available to relief agencies, through the Red Cross.

# News Briefs

### 168 Lost in Sea Disaster.

TOKIO, July 12.—Reports from Manchuria today said 168 persons were believed drowned when the Chinese steamer Tunan sank off Shantung Peninsula after colliding with a Japanese liner yesterday. Eighty-nine persons were rescued.

### Beer Voted in Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA, July 12.—Bone-dry since it was admitted to the statehood twenty-six years ago, Oklahoma voted yesterday to have its beer but Governor Murray called out the National Guard to prevent celebrating. Nearly complete returns from the special election indicated a victory of almost 2 to 1 for the legalization of 3.2.

### U. S. Flier Killed in Chaco.

BUENOS AIRES, July 12.—Dispatches from La Paz report the death of Walter Guyhn, an American pilot of the Paraguayan Air Force, in a combat with the flight commander of a Bolivian squadron.

### Prefer Outdoor Sleep.

**NEW YORK, July 12.—More than 600 beds were vacant each night during the past week at the Municipal Lodging House, according to Joseph A. Mannix, superintendent of the dump. This is not due to the fact that shelterless men have decreased, but because the place is so stinking that homeless men would rather sleep outdoors than try to spend the night there.**

### Mystic Shriners Parade.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—Knights of the Mystic Shrine, a masonic order, paraded here in gaudy uniforms like performers in a minstrel show. They call themselves "nobles" and wore red, green and yellow uniforms. It was the 59th annual session of the order, which is composed mostly of business men. One group had a tank that shot pop-corn over the spectators.

### Biggest Distillery for Peoria.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Plans are going ahead for construction of the biggest distillery of alcoholic beverages in the world at Peoria, Illinois, contingent upon repeal of the prohibition amendment. Peoria has for decades been noted for its whiskey distilleries, already among the largest in the country.

### Morgan's Man Visits Hull.

LONDON, July 12.—John W. Davis, former democratic candidate for president of the United States, and recently chief consul for J. P. Morgan at the senate hearings at Washington, visited Secretary of State Cordell Hull who is here for the World Economic Conference. Morgan's man Davis probably imparted to Roosevelt's secretary of state additional information on American imperialist policy.

### Newark Fires Employees.

**NEWARK, July 12.—Seventy-three more city workers were thrown into the ranks of the unemployed today as the department of public works continued its "economy" program, which already has thrown more than 500 out of jobs. None of the official job holders are fired. Those laid off include 35 street laborers and 37 in the bureau of water division; blacksmiths, painters, drivers and carpenters are included.**

### Pope Receives Hague.

ROME, July 12.—Pope Pius today received in audience at the Vatican Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, the head of the crookedest political machines on earth.

### 20 Lives Lost in Flood.

BUCHAREST, July 11. — Floods from the River Theiss and its tributaries roared through a hundred villages in North Transylvania, taking a toll of twenty lives and leaving many thousands homeless.

# DRIVE JOBLESS ON WORK RELIEF JOBS

## Create Anti-Semitism to Divide Workers

**(By a Worker Correspondent.)**

I am a worker in the Pelham Bay Park (Slave Camp) and would like to let you know under what conditions we work. First is that we work all day in the broiling sun and are being watched by a foreman who is continually nagging at us because we rest a few minutes.

Last week the head time keeper Mr. Wright who rides in a Hudson car and thinks he is the "King of Something," came over to us and cursed us saying: "You god damn lazy loafers and bunch of lazy bums. I was watching you all for about ten minutes and there was not one of you working." It was then 11:30 a.m. and 91 degrees in the hot sun. "I have a notion to fire every one of you," he continued, "and if you don't believe me give me your number." We have numbers not names.

He is also a relief worker, but he makes $27 every week, while we get $1.50 per day. All the road men in the park are Irish and all the soft jobs in the parks are given to the Irish. There is so much discrimination against the Jews that work there, that it is a known fact that if you are not Irish you haven't a chance.

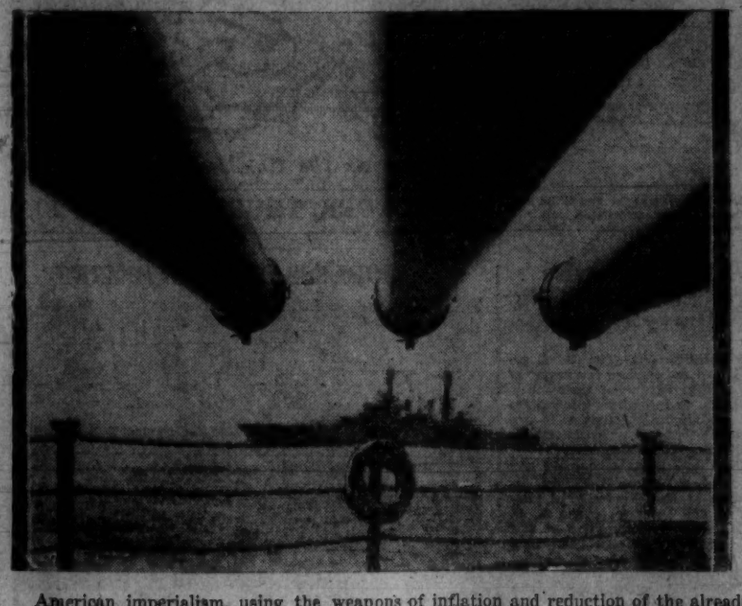
I hope that the attention of this matter will be called to the workers because what happens in Pelham Bay Park happens in all the parks, I am sure.

* * *

**EDITOR'S NOTE:—Jewish workers and those of other nationalities on this job should strive to work together with the Irish workers and point out that the politicians who in this instance happen to be Irish develop anti-semitic prejudices in order to divide the workers and speed up each group.**

**In this instance it happens to be Irish bosses but insofar as Tammany Hall is concerned it is dominated by both Irish and Jewish politicians whose interests are the same. What should be done is unite all workers irregardless of nationality and point to the fact that all of us are being exploited by the same bosses.**

## Imperialist Guns Point Westward Over the Pacific



American imperialism, using the weapons of inflation and reduction of the already inadequate "relief" against 17,000,000 unemployed workers, is at the same time spending billions of dollars on direct war preparations. As in 1917, the jingo spirit is being whipped up, and a great part of the American navy is concentrated in the Pacific, within striking distance of the Soviet Union.

ABOVE: The huge guns of the S. S. Arizona. LEFT: A view of one of the newest and costliest battleships, the S. S. Portland.

# TIM BUCK IS CONVICTED FOR CANADIAN JAIL PROTEST IN FLIMSY FRAME-UP CASE

## Will Be Sentenced July 18; Buck Makes Brilliant Defense Speech Exposing Prosecution

### Scores Court Effort to "Justify My Imprisonment As a Communist;" Defense to Continue Fight

By OSCAR RYAN.

KINGSTON, Ontario.—Tim Buck was declared guilty by Judge Derothe of rioting and destruction to property during the Kingston penitentiary protest demonstration of prisoners. He is to be sentenced next Tuesday at 2 p. m.

He walked out of the courtroom, still erect, still unbeaten. Immediately he was whisked away to the grey prison.

**Makes Powerful Defense**

When the opening of court Buck walked in, sat down, and arranged his papers, conversing meanwhile with W. J. Nickle, K. C., advisory counsel, and Albert Garceau, prisoner, who took notes.

The day is hot and the prisoners take off their jackets. On Tim's back is seen a label, and on his trousers: 2534. He wears a gray-lined striped, drab-looking shirt, which accentuates his prison palor.

For two and a half hours he talks, and the court room is tense, quiet, not a sound interrupting the clear ringing voice which beats against the court walls, against the high ceiling, against the faces of judge and crown prosecutor, prison guards and court officials.

**Sums Up Evidence**

Buck sums up the evidence of defense witnesses, thoroughly exposing the lies of guards, the insinuations of the crown, the frame-up of Ottawa.

He describes the events of Oct. 17, tells of how he was caught in the path of unavoidable events, closed in by the walls of the prison.

"You cannot do anything. You can see a thing grow, and can do nothing. You have two choices. You can be a man, or you can be a rat, and there are plenty of them in Kingston, and very low creatures they are. You can be a part of this world and try to influence these youngsters, or you can be a rat and part of the administration that is suppressing men. I did not choose to be a rat!

**Jailed for Communism**

"You are in the position of being damned if you do and damned if you don't! You are in prison, and whatever happens, you are implicated.

"I had been convicted of being a Communist and officer of the Communist Party, and sentenced to five years.

"There is not any evidence, nor any suggestion in the evidence, that I did anything by word, or deed, or gesture, until Garceau appealed to me to steady the men when the troops were reported coming.

"A clear majority of the 300 in the prison dome were mere boys. I wish I could bring before you a picture of what happened. They felt they were tricked." He is referring to when Warden Smith was asked to phone Ottawa regarding the demands, and instear phoned for the troops.

**Will Continue Fight**

He deals with the evidence of Guard Gilbey, who swore that he saw a gang of men beating up another prisoner as a result of Buck's speech. Defense evidence proved indisputably that it was a "grudge fight" between two men, not in any way connected with the speech, and not occurring after the speech. "He admits he did not recognize anyone there! He says he inquired at the keeper's office—he doesn't know when, he doesn't know of whom! Is this evidence?"

"I may say frankly, much as I want to be acquitted, I want even more to be cleared of some of the implications made, of the dime novel sensationalism, of the charges of blackguardism and thuggery!

"Communists do not believe in prison riots, nor in fomenting them. That is not our aim in life. We want a better society. We do not want bigger and better pens, but smaller, and if possible, fewer pens."

Tim Buck sits down. He turns around and smiles to A. E. Smith and myself, representatives of the Canadian Labor Defense League, which has fought for his release from the first day of his imprisonment, which has fought the frame-up, which will continue to fight until he and his seven comrades are free.

# DO FORCED LABOR TO GET SHELTER

## Order Slave Contract for Dayton Jobless

DAYTON, Ohio. — The latest wrinkle in the bosses' attempts to force workers into passive slavery originates in this city. Unemployed workers are being forced into homes in exchange for their labor. These same homes were foreclosed on the owners through inability to pay the mortgages.

The agreement states that the Director of Public Welfare has full authority to tell the worker to get out and stay out for any reason he may see fit. And if the worker doesn't like it he can fight the Director in court. In addition the worker, as the agreement states, "without property, money or resources," must permit entry into his home by inspectors any time they see fit to come in.

The agreement on this point reads: the worker "agrees to permit entry and inspection of the premises and each and every part thereof by the said Director of Public Welfare, or such person or persons as may be authorized by him to make such entry and inspection, at any time."

Workers accepting such a proposition will have to talk and act in the most slavish fashion, because one word and out they go, families and all. These slave barracks are an attempt to smash the militant struggles of the workers for increased relief and decent living conditions.

# N. Y. Police Drive on Homeless Similar to South's Vagrancy Law

**NEW YORK.—Police here are carrying on a terror campaign similar to that in Southern cities against jobless workers, especially those who are homeless, it is revealed in the increasing number of workers being arrested for vagrancy, and given 10 day jail terms.**

Joseph Bruch, an unemployed worker, together with 13 others was arrested in Madison Square Park yesterday for vagrancy.

A few days ago in the same park a Negro worker was badly beaten by a policeman; badge number 9-4560, of the East 22nd Street Police Station, the worker's glasses smashed. He was then arrested.

# Shocked to Get Relief Worker Writes From Bermidji, Minnesota

**(By a Worker Correspondent)**

BEMIDJI, Minn.—Dear comrades: I really got shocked today. The relief here arranged it so that they leave the orders at the stores, instead of handing them to the people they are made out for. When I inquired if they left an order there for me, I found out they left a $10 order, whereas a family of five and more get only a $15 order per month. This order also for the whole month. I also got my state check today, which is before the time that I usually get it. It must pay to be a Red.

# Arkansas Farmers Won't Plow Cotton Under

## Speed Up impoverished Farmers on Federal Highways in Blazing Sun for $1.60 Relief

**(By a Farmer Correspondent.)**

**POLK COUNTY, Ark.—Farmers here, who have been receiving miserly government relief during the winter and the spring months have been told not to come back for additional relief after the first of July. They are told that they must live on their garden crop or starve. When asked about salt, flour or seasoning, the relief agents of the government have** been in the habit of actually kicking the hungry farmers out of the relief office. Many farmers here have not eaten flour for the past several months.

**Family Lives On Relief of One Dollar a Month**

One farmer in this region has reported that he has managed to maintain his family for the winter and spring on one dollar per month relief handout.

**Two Days Relief Work at $1.60 Per Day**

Through the efforts of the Farmer Protective Association of Arkansas and state secretary, Hugh Gore, the farmers have set up eight locals in Polk County and have written strong protests to the State R.F.C. committee. As a direct result of the vigorous protests some work for the starving workers and farmers has been secured. Sixty-eight have been given work for two days each at the magnificent wage of one dollar and sixty cents per day.

**Speed-up in Blazing Sun**

Those who are lucky enough to secure the work are forced to work on the federal highway, which is supposedly maintained by high land tax, auto license tax, and the seven cent gas tax. Conditions on the job are of the worst order. In some cases, farmers are forced to walk from 8 to 10 miles twice a day to reach the job. The job itself consists of digging up, crushing and spreading rock on the highway. The speed-up work system, combined with the blazing sun and heavy rock dust are enough to take the life out of any healthy person, to say nothing of the half-starved relief workers.

Of course the bosses argue that the work gives democratic life to the workers and they should be glad to receive the chance to work, but the farmers and workers ask, "why do we do this, only to starve."

As a result of the intolerable conditions they are telling their friends of the Farmers Protective Association, so that together they will be able to band themselves into a mass organization and win a decent standard of living.

**Farm Movement Growing**

The farm movement in Arkansas, although progressing rather slowly, is basically the way out for the farmer from his present difficulties. The farmers are beginning to see members of their own families and communities weakened and made practically useless by continual starvation and lack of clothing. There is much local agitation among local individuals and groups for alliance with the F. P. A.

Livestock also have been made useless by lack of food. During the last week six mules and one horse have died in this county from lack of feed and overwork.

Numerous short droughts, which have been very severe and which have done considerable damage to the pea, corn and bean crops, have caused the farmers to protest more vigorously for future relief. Cotton has also been damaged to some extent by the droughts. At the present time rain is imperative. If it doesn't come within a very short time the farmers will lose practically all of their crops. This condition coupled with the loss of their relief will certainly stimulate militant action.

**Program of F.P.A.**

The local and state F.P.A. is fighting towards no foreclosures and evictions, cancellation on all back taxes, a moratorium on future taxes and all debts and in general fighting for better prices. The F.P.A. is also urging the city worker, especially the unemployed, to join forces with them. This is very important because neither can exist without the help of the other. They must work together for the total destruction of the Wall Street buzzards.

**Plan Action Against Plowing Cotton Under**

Plans are being drawn up to combat the measures taken by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who says, "Plow up your cotton for six dollars an acre." This will only help to strengthen the organization of the landlords and merchants, and further the depression for the already highly exploited farmer. Besides the cotton suggestion of Wallace, he has proposed to buy two million, five hundred thousand bales of cotton from the American Cotton Growers Association at a nice price, plus the processing tax. He says this will not affect the price of manufactured commodities "much."

**Refuse to Starve Midst Plenty.**

We here in Arkansas know that our ragged clothes have already worn out and that we will not be able to meet the increased retail price which is sure to come in spite of Mr. Wallace's glib promises to the effect that no price increase of cotton goods is expected. Inflation and public works taxation will also help to bring about increased prices.

THE FARMERS AND WORKERS OF ARKANSAS ARE ORGANIZING TO FIGHT TO LIVE . . . REFUSING TO STARVE . . . IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

# U. S. SPEEDS WAR PLANS THRU PANAMA CANAL

## Mobilize for Aug. 1st Demonstrations Against Imperialist War; for U.S.S.R. Defense

By PEDRO A. COLOMA.

For all the great capitalist powers, especially the United States, Great Britain and Japan, the Panama Canal is one of the most important centers for the coming imperialist war. This means that the revolutionary movement must make Panama and the Canal a point of concentrated work in order to weaken the imperialist war preparations.

The control of the Canal, its functioning or destruction, its use by one power or another, mean much to the armed preponderance of one or the other power. With the Canal closed, the naval power of the United States would be cut in half. The Canal is indispensable for Wall Street for transportation of troops, munitions and food from the east coast, where the most important plants are located, to the west coast, Hawaii, the Philippines and Siberia.

British and United States imperialism are struggling fircely for monopolistic control of the raw materials, markets and transportation routes of South and Central America. The main fight is between these two bandit powers; but each day Japanese imperialism, with an eye to possible war with the United States, makes further efforts to edge in and secure sources of raw material and points of support. In addition, active preparations are going on under the pressure of United States imperialism to prepare the countries of the Caribbean for war against the Soviet Union.

Looking at the map, one is struck by the strategic location of British colonies—Jamaica, Cayman Islands, British Honduras, Trinidad—as positions of attack against the Canal. The United States imperialists are not asleep to this danger. They have prepared Guantanamo Bay, the Isle of Pines and many other points in the Caribbean, as well as the increasing fortifications of the Canal itself.

No matter how strong the Canal's protection seems, attack from within also is feared. Recently a great spy scare has been raised in Panama against Japan. The imperialist newspaper "Panama-American" said on April 21, 1933, in a boxed front-page editorial: "If someone does not soon arise officially and demand to know what in hell are so many Japanese, without visible means of support or apparent reason or legitimate occupation, doing on the Isthmus of Panama, then the Panama-American will not only ask but will answer it as well. Fishermen? Bah! Shirtmakers? Pooh! Barbers? Like hell they are!" This was followed by an even more violent editorial April 26, when this paper charged that Japanese barbers were working in U. S. army posts in order to obtain military information from the soldiers they shaved. The very next day the Port Captain, "searching for dynamite", raided three buildings occupied by Japanese fishermen.

But this is only a small part of it. In order to assure the Canal's safety not only against its imperialist rivals but also against the oppressed colonial masses living around it, the toiling population of Panama, the United States government this year appointed for the first time an "adviser" to the government of Panama, selecting for the post an air corps officer! Thus, Panama is considered part of the defense area of the Canal.

Moreover, in October of 1932 U. S. Army cavalry broke up the demonstration of Panamanian tenant strikers, and on April 27, 1933 U. S. troops took part in a parade in honor of firemen killed in an explosion nineteen years ago. This had added significance since it was only four days before May 1, when a big demonstration of workers was to take place.

At the same time in Panama, in face of a rising wave of revolutionary struggles exemplified by the tenants' strike, the San Blas Indian struggles and the Las Lomas agricultural workers' strike, there has been organized a reactionary strong-arm corps called the Accion Comunal. This organization, supported by the ruling bourgeoisie and landlords, worked to smash the tenants' strike and broke the newsboys' strike. Its role is to prevent the Panamanian masses from carrying on anti-war struggles and struggles against the imperialists and the native bourgeois-landlord oppressors, and also to assure the "willing" participation of Panamanian toilers in the imperialist war as cannon fodder.

Finally, hundreds of British West Indian workers have been deported from the Canal Zone and Panama in recent months.

The Panamanian bourgeois-landlord lackey government is trying to convince the imperialists that the oppressed Panamanian masses are more docile and less dangerous. But the growing struggles under the leadership of the Communist Party gives the lie to these ideas.

Quantities of war material pass constantly through Panama and the Canal, for Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Japan. Business is business for Yankee munition makers; even though the United States knows that Japan is preparing for war for domination in the Pacific, it willingly sells war material to Japan because this material is being used today against the Soviet Union. A long list could be given of such shipments through the Canal.

Grace Line boats bring munitions on each trip for Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. During the past spring it completed its two-year building program, begun and finished during the years of the crisis, having constructed four fast 17,000 ton ships. The United States government granted heavy subsidies for these in the form of mail contracts; and in return, the ships have been equipped for mounting light naval guns and machine guns, and prepared for transporting troops. Their officers are all members of the U. S. Naval Reserve.

The conclusions are clear. Panama and the Canal are among the most important war zones in the world. The revolutionary movement in the imperialist countries, as well as in the colonial and semi-colonial countries of the Caribbean, must give greater attention to the development of anti-war struggles in this sector.

There should be established anti-war action committees on the docks of Cristobal, Colon, Balboa and Panama City, winning especially the oppressed and exploited Negro workers. These anti-war action committees should make known to the masses every instance of war shipments, should prepare demonstrations and strike actions. Reloading of munitions offers opportunity for strike action. Passing of munitions-laden ships through the Canal must call for mass protest demonstrations.

Contact should be established between the anti-war action committees of Panama and those of the countries which ship war materials, especially of the United States, so as to co-ordinate the anti-war fight.

The Accion Comunal, the press and the church, the reformists and the anarcho-syndicalist leaders of Panama are all united in their hatred for the Soviet Union. Their resistance to the revolutionary movement is a fight against the defense of the workers' fatherland. The revolutionary movement of Panama must undertake the task of popularizing the achievements of the Soviet Union and of winning the masses for its defense against the interventionist schemes of the imperialist powers.

### PHILADELPHIA I.L.D. TO MEET

PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of all functionaries of the International Labor Defense, Friday, July 14th at 8 p.m. at 1036 Locust St. William Powell and Jennie Cooper, district organizer of the ILD will report and a plan of action against local police terror and the Scottsboro verdict will be worked out.

# Davenport Relief Head Gets Salary Rise for Cutting Jobless Relief

**(By a Worker Correspondent)**

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—I am enclosing a letter that the newly-appointed hunger monger of Scott County, O. E. Klingaman, is sending to the families where their boys are in the forced labor camps.

The relief here is miserable, with forced labor attached. The supervisors just appointed this arch robber Klingaman to take the place of a Mrs. Kerns, who was bad enough, but not slick and slimy enough to suit the bosses here. Mrs. Kerns received $138.50 per month, but Klingaman, who says the workers must starve on the scientific budget, must have $150 per month and the bosses willingly give it. He can save the increase in his wages and more besides for the bosses by starving the workers more and more. Now, to cap the climax, the fiend is calling the families into his office whose boys are in the R. F. C. and tell them they should turn their cheeks over to him and he will keep them on relief as before.

The relief put out here to the average family don't even come near being $25 per month, because I have seen the entire list. The average is about $20 a month.

It also contains a warning that if it is not turned over to him to apply for relief at the end of six months, he will not give relief.

I also wish to report a case of a young Mexican worker who recently got married. They absolutely refuse to give this young Mexican any relief, only his wife. But he is forced to work out his wife's relief.

J. H.

**Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with a copy of the 'Daily?' If not, do so TODAY!**

# DAY BY DAY With the "Daily"

**A PAPER OF FACTS**

From a worker in St. Joseph, Missouri:

"Please send me your paper for one month. I have been a reader of your daily for over six months and I enjoy reading facts. I was located in Omaha, Nebraska, where I could buy the paper from the newsstand. I have been out of work for the last year and 8 months and am here looking for work. I do not belong to your Party, but I am in favor of its program. If I do land a job I am going to subscribe for a year."

* * *

**MORE SHORT STORIES**

J. H. K., of Kenosha, Wisconsin, writes: "Not since I have been reading the Daily Worker (three years) have I enjoyed it as much as in the past few weeks. I think that this is due mainly to your printing of special features, short stories and the like. Buy why must we wait for Saturday to read these short stories? I'd like to see one in the paper every day.

"Another thing: Why can't you lay off the deep heavy stuff for a change, once in a while, and print something humorous. Workers have lots of things that strike them as being funny in their daily lives and struggles. I know, and I speak for them, because I've been a machinist for over 20 years. Give us a humorous short story or poem once in a while. The column "Sparks" was something in the right direction, although I always got the feeling that the writer of it had to squeeze himself double to make his points. But it was something of the sort that we should have more of.

"Well, good luck, and let's see what can be done."

* * *

**"RELIABLE AND TRUE"**

H. O. writes from Waco, Texas: "I am enclosing P. O. money order for 75 cents, renewal of my subscription, which expires July 9, 1933. It's the only paper which gives me the reliable and true information about what's going on in the world."

* * *

**"BENEFIT FROM EVERY LINE"**

M. Z., renewing subscription from Los Angeles, California, writes that "The 'Daily' has become a necessity with me and without it I am lost—no, worse—I am misled. For more than a month the Daily has not been here to give me guidance; to expose the lies of the capitalist press; to interpret the news events in the light of and from the viewpoint of the class struggle and revolutionary ideology.

**"And here I want to say what a pleasure it is for me to mention that I find the Daily has greatly improved within the last year, as regards the nature and character of the reading material. It now possesses a wealth of theoretical and practical articles of enlightenment. The worker can read this paper from cover to cover and benefit from every line of it."**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# Supreme Court Given Bill of Exceptions In Herndon Appeal

ATLANTA, Ga.—The bill of exceptions in the appeal to the Supreme Court of Georgia against the conviction and sentence of from 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang handed down against Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of the unemployed, was filed today by John H. Geer, young Negro attorney, who, with Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., is retained by the International Labor Defense in the case.

# U. S. FIGURES SHOW JOBLESS INCREASE WITH OUTPUT RISE

## More Autos, Steel Made With Less Workers—At Lower Wages—Dep't of Commerce

IN May the entire capitalist press began the famous "new deal" prosperity ballyhoo campaign. They tried hard to impress the workers with the gains in production. They published all sorts of fantastic figures about increased employment. They knew these figures could not be checked up until much later when they hoped that Roosevelt's drive against the workers would show results.

Now we have the cold figures. They show that A. F. of L. stories about a huge rise in employment beginning in May were lies deliberately fabricated by Bill Green's research staff to help Roosevelt put over his slave codes.

**Commerce Department Figures Refute Lies.**

The latest publication of the Department of Commerce issued in July gives a complete summary of employment index figures for May.

What do they show? They show employment for May 1933 was below May 1932. For example, the Department of Commerce shows that the index figure for factory employment in May, 1932, was 82.1. In the period of the "new deal" it dropped to 80.6.

WHATEVER production increase there was in May was achieved with a smaller number of workers.

A few illustrations from the iron and steel industry and the automobile industry show conclusively that greater unemployment went hand in hand with increased production.

Here are the facts. According to the Department of Commerce figures steel production in May 1932 was at 29. It jumped to 49 in May 1933, when William Green and President Roosevelt were shrieking about prosperity. But what happened to employment? Were more workers employed for this increased production? The same Survey of Current Business from which the above figures on steel production were taken show employment in the steel mills dropped from 56.5 to 52.5 at the very time production jumped up from 29 to 49.

The automobile industry has been a favorite theme for the prosperity posts on the Roosevelt "new deal" publicity staff. What are the figures of the Department of Commerce? Automobile production jumped up from 97 to 84. In actual cars produced this represents a rise in output of from 86,000 autos in May 1932, to 172,276 cars in 1933. But the employment index figure dropped. It went down from 54.7 to 43.8.

HOW William F. Green is able, on the basis of the government figures for these basic industries which are as clear as day, to tell the workers there was an increase in employment at that time in these industries, just goes to show the extent of the lying depravity of the A. F. of L. leaders in their eagerness to help out their masters.

**Unemployment Increases.**

The rise in automobile production from May to June 1933, from 172,276 cars to 199,178 is small enough to preclude any possibility of any increase in employment.

A comparison of the employment figures of the Department of Commerce for the leading industrial cities will show the extent of Green's lying:

**Index Figures of Employment**
**1926—1—100**

| City | May 1932 | May 1933 |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 63.6 | 72.5 |
| Chicago | 51.1 | 55.9 |
| Cleveland | 68.8 | 68.7 |
| Detroit | 52.5 | 69.6 |
| Milwaukee | 61.0 | 59.3 |
| New York | 58.4 | 57.2 |
| Philadelphia | 65.3 | 66.7 |

With but two exceptions, where there was a slight increase (Milwaukee and New York), all of these cities show a decline in May, 1933, below May 1932.

AT the same time payrolls were lower. This stresses the fact repeatedly pointed out by the Daily Worker that while production was being increased for speculation and war purposes, the workers' poverty was being increased.

The index of factory payrolls for May, 1932, was 44.2. In May, 1933, it dropped to 42.0. In actually weekly earnings it meant a drop of $17.17 a week in 1932 to $16.71 a week in 1933.

Wages for skilled factory workers dropped during the summer era of the "new deal" to 48 cents an hour as against 51 cents the year before. For unskilled workers the drop in the same period was from 40 cents an hour to 38 cents an hour.

When Green, Roosevelt and General Johnson now talk about a "lag" in unemployment they put it as mildly as they can. There was a definite decline in the basic industries with the rise in production—this is the incontrovertible fact from a study of the figures of the Department of Commerce.

BUT on the other hand there were those who gained from the "new deal" Roosevelt's drive against the working class had its results. Here are some of them:

**Stock Prices Soar.**

Between July 8, 1932 and July 8, 1933, the value of stocks on the New York Stock exchange doubled adding $23,500,000,000 to the quoted prices. At a period when production was rising and employment decreasing the stock market gamblers gained billions. Commodity prices increased 40 per cent while stocks zoomed up 100 per cent. The powerful double action of this process was felt by the workers in the lower payrolls and in higher bread prices.

The same Department of Commerce reports also indicate a rise in overproduction, a rise in the commodities stocked on the shelves which could not be bought by the impoverished wage slaves. The next issue of the Business Survey will undoubtedly show a steep rise in stocks on hand, forecasting greater unemployment for the workers.

An instance of this is the textile industry which knowing beforehand of the inflation program, of the slave code and of forthcoming higher prices, speeded up production in order to stock up, and with the intention later to slow down production.

These facts should make clear to the workers how far Roosevelt and the apostles of the "new deal" are ready to go in their efforts to deceive the workers while putting over the bosses' program.

# HOSIERY BOSSES CODE PROPOSES $8 WAGE SCALE

## Company Union Plans; Drastic Cut Prepared for Highest Paid;

A code for the hosiery workers has been tentatively announced by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers which establishes minimum wages of $8 a week for learners, with a three-months apprenticeship period. This applies to both full-fashioned and seamless hosiery workers.

The $8 a week minimum wage for learners is the lowest minimum-wage scale thus far established in any of the codes. The apprenticeship clause is again another scheme of the employers to keep wages low and will be accomplished by a steady turn-over of workers who will be employed as apprentices.

**Minimum for Skilled.**

A minimum wage of $12, is established for stampers, boxers and comb-winders, $15 for toppers, loopers, menders, $17 for boarders, and for the most highly-skilled workers loggers and footers, a scale ranging from $18.50 to $27.50. In the seamless hosiery industry, wages for knitters are as low as $11, for loopers and boarders $14, and for machine fixers and machinists $18.

To head off a union in the plant, the employers are calling for the establishment of a company union scheme establishing a shop committee of three, two of whom are to be mill employees and a management committee of three of officials in a position higher than that of foreman. The shop committee is to confer with the management committee on all grievances, and in cases of dispute, an "impartial" person shall settle the dispute. A 40-hour week is proposed.

**DISTRICT OFFICE MOVES**

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago district office of the Communist Party has moved from 1413 West 18th St. to 101 South Wells Street, Room 703. The new telephone is Dearborn 3931.

## Betty Matthews, Hurt in Auto Crash, Dies

NEW YORK.—Betty Matthews, charter member of the Penn and Hammer, and recording secretary of the New York group, died last week as the result of injuries received in an auto accident in Texas. She was the wife of Eli Jacobson, chairman of the New York secretariat of Pen and Hammer.

# Union Heads Move to Sell Out the Reading, Strike

## Workers Advised to Wait for More Pay Under Slave Code

READING, Pa., July 12.—With 13,000 workers on the hosiery and other industries in Reading and vicinity out on strike and with the strike threatening to sweep the entire region, moves are under way by the officials of the A. F. of L. and Amalgamated Clothing Workers to strangle it if they have their way. In compliance with the Mayor of Reading's order that mass picket lines be reduced to 12 workers for each plant, the union officials are discouraging mass picketing. Their insistence on a federal mediator to arbitrate the strike and the speed with which they are maneouvring for terms to assure recognition is another evidence of the desire to check the strike movement. Union recognition is the only demand raised by the officials. This would provide the check-off of dues from the wages of the workers which is their main objective.

As soon as a mill is recognized, the workers are ordered back to work and told to wait for the Roosevelt Code for their "higher wages." At the same time, the agitation of the Union officials and the Socialist Party, which is also active here, centers around building confidence of the workers in the Roosevelt government.

**No Rank and File Participation**

Hardly any rank and file participation in the strike is evident. A rank and file group which is now organizing is urging the workers to turn the strike into a real struggle. To achieve this, it is necessary to demand that a broad rank and file strike committee be elected representing each shop and that no agreements be made with the employers by individuals or submitted to arbitration but that they be settled by this committee. The workers should especially resist the move to send them back to the shops without wage increases as these gains should result from the strike. Mass picketing and the organization of relief committees is imperative if the strike is to result in winning improvements for the workers.

## 250 Shoe Workers on Strike in Ohio

XENIA, Ohio, July 12.—More than 250 shoe workers at the Krippendorf-Dittman Co., here have gone on strike because the company refused a 10 per cent wage increase.

Immediately upon hearing the news big Cleveland shoe firms increased wages 10 per cent in order to head off strike action in that city.

THE SAME HOUSE, BUT TWO DOORS —By Burck

## Farmer Sells Crop for $80, Result of Eleven Months' Labor for 2

LURAY, Va., Route No. 1.—Editor Daily Worker:

In regard to conditions of labor in this section, an adjoining tenant farmer has just sold his crop for $80. This is the result of eleven months labor. His son-in-law, who assists him, realized $40. They are operating a $16,000 farm. These men are practical farmers and industrious, hard workers.

The overall factory, which employs practically only piece workers, are running full time 9 hours a day and six days a week, and they draw from 35c to 80c per day. The tannery, which has been closed for the past four weeks or more, and no definite time set for reopening, with its modern machinery, now produces about five times as much leather with one-fifth the number of men it used five years ago.

—Lester Ruffner.

## AmalgamatedClothing Official Sells Out 1,000 Shirt Strikers

LEBANON, Pa., July 12.—One thousand strikers of the Liebovitz Shirt Manufacturing Co. returned to work Monday in the Reading, Pottstown and Myerstown mills of the company, with promises of arbitration of their wage demands. The arbitration sell-out was engineered by Leo Kryzcki, national organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, whose chief interest in the strike is to obtain recognition of the union for the dues to be collected from the workers.

The workers went on strike in the hope of gaining a wage increase. Their demands will go to a committee of so-called impartial arbitrators who usually decide in behalf of the bosses' profits against the workers.

# *Uncover Racketeering of Millinery Officials*

## Open Trial of Zaritsky Called by Workers Exposes Open Shop Plot With Employers

By H. FRIEDMAN

Zaritzky, president of the Cap and Millinery International, once stated at a capmakers' meeting that "Hillman's Amalgamated is a very good union and we, capmakers, can learn a whole lot from that organization."

Out of credit to Mr. Zaritzky, it must be admitted that in the matter of forming close alliances with, and giving full protection to, grafters and underworld characters so that with their help to be better able to terrorize the workers in the shops and sell their interests to the bosses, our president is a true disciple of Mr. Hillman of the Amalgamated.

For years, a bunch of contemptible racketeers reigned supreme in B. Greenberg's shop. The union office supported them directly and otherwise. Every worker in our trade is familiar with the many acts of terror, graft and corruption the clique in the shop used to put over on the workers.

The workers used to bring charges against the clique to the union office or the executive of Local No. 1. The grafters would always be whitewashed by the union officials.

These fellows used to get from the firm as high as $100 a week each year in year out. In return for the high wages, they would help the firm to cut the wages of the entire shop as often as it found convenient.

Thus the entire shop, for years, found themselves in the throes of merciless grafters who received the heartiest support of the union and the firm was able to cut wages repeatedly and imposed other miserable conditions on the workers.

**An Open Trial**

The racketeers got a notion that they could get along very well without Zaritsky's union. It has been disclosed now that the firm's moving the shop from New York to Yonkers was but a scheme concocted by Zaritsky's proteges to throw out the workers from the shop and make a scab shop there. They waited for a convenient hour to carry out their devilish scheme. A quarrel in the ranks of the perpetrators, however, resulted in the leak. The workers in the shop forced the union office to arrange an open trial of the plotters. At the open trial, workers hurled the bitter truth in the face of Zaritzky. They openly blamed the president and his aides for the plan. The office, these workers stated in their denunciation of the labor burocrats, nursed the eleven plotters in the spirit of graft and corruption and the union officials, on many occasions, utilized these low creatures to suppress the workers in that shop and to place them at the mercy of B. Greenberg.

**The Shop's Decisions**

The shop decided that the chief initiators of the plot must go. A second decision arrived at by the shop was that a committee of the shop should go to the office of the Workmen's Circle to have them expelled from that organization. It remains to be seen whether or not the Workmen's Circle, which has become a nest for scabs, will comply with the demand of the shop.

Because the firm did not succeed in its scheme (to turn the shop into a scab shop) it signed an agreement with Zaritzky's union. The workers of the shop were not consulted as to the demands to be made on the firm for the new agreement. The officials brought a signed agreement and they had to vote for it. And the agreement is eloquent of the New Deal spirit incorporated in the Industrial Recovery Act for which both Zaritzky and his mentor Hillman, are so enthusiastic.

**The New Agreement**

One point of the agreement says that 40 hours work should be the week's limit. But since, in consequences of the piece work system established in the new agreement, the workers would have lost 30 per cent of their former wages, the union office permits them to work 50 hours a week and their loss in wages is—a little less.

The second point states that strikes are prohibited; and every controversy between capital and labor must go to the arbitrator (the notorious Dr. Abolson). Now, in case the boss breaks the agreement with the union, a special provision is made for that, too. According to the third point, the union has a right to take out an injunction against the firm should the latter act in violation of the agreement. In other words, Mr. Zaritzky deprived the workers of the shop of their only effective weapon, the strike, to guard themselves against the worsening of their conditions and told the workers to rely on capitalist justice.

Well, is not our president an orthodox follower of the nationally known racketeer, S. Hillman? This experience teaches the workers of the shop that they must form a good committee of honest and class-conscious workers, representative of all branches of the shop, to defend their conditions.

# WARNS FARMERS OF MISLEADERS

OMAHA, Neb.—As corn cultivating draws to a close, and the harvest of small grain starts, the misleaders of the farmers are beginning to get uneasy and show signs of fear. Evidence of their fright is obvious from their statements made during the last few days.

**Misleaders Fear Upsurge of Militancy**

It was during a breathing spell after the harvest in 1932 that the farm strike got under way. The farm masses have learned much about misleaders. "farm aid" promises, the value of militancy and the value of organization in the past year. Their misleaders fear this knowledge and they anticipate a movement soon that will far surpass the farm strike of 1932 in organization, demands and militancy.

These misleaders have recently learned, to their sorrow, that by calling off the second strike, that was to have started on May 13th of this year, the militant attitude of the rank and file farmers was merely delayed from acting and not at all weakened or cooled.

In a lengthy statement about Roosevelt's "recovery" act, Milo Reno exposed his own fear for the safety of the bankers and insurance sharks government by saying, "One thing is sure—it will not require any great amount of time to demonstrate which road this program will take." (Preservation of the capitalist system or revolution by farmers and workers.—E.)

**Denouncing Capitalism to Fool the Farmers**

And John A. Simpson, wealthy president of the National Farmers Union (Simpson is the ex-president of a large Oklahoma bank) in a speech over the radio told the farmers "that the capitalist system must go!" He has what he thinks is a clever line. It is arranged to fool the farmers.

What does Simpson suggest as a means to hasten the destruction of capitalism? Like all misleaders, who pretend to demand an immediate destruction of capitalism, Simpson exposes his real sympathies by his remedies. "Organize!" with the capitalistic National Farmers Union or with the Milo Reno element "and bring about the principles of the Golden Rule."

Simpson, Reno and their kind are not out to destroy capitalism! They are trying to preserve a government of bankers and insurance sharks by misleading those who would exterminate such robbers and murderers.

—E.

# SECRETARY OF LABOR FAVORS SUSPENSION OF MASS. NIGHT WORK LAW

## Tells Delegation of Salem Textile Strikers That Law Should Be Suspended If Slave Code Demands

SALEM, Mass., July 12.—U. S. Secretary of Labor Perkins, widely touted as a liberal, frankly declared herself in favor of the suspension of the night work law for women in Massachusetts if it interferes with the application of the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Law, at a meeting at which a delegation of Salem textile strikers were present.

Miss Perkins was the speaker on the Recovery Act at an open forum at Wellesley College last Saturday, when she was confronted with a few practical questions raised by the strikers who made the trip from Salem. The delegation came to find out what the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Law would do about the back breaking speed up plan which the Pequot company intends to install. Miss Perkins made it quite clear that the administration would not help the strikers but would support the company plan, instead.

The company's proposal would not eliminate any workers, she declared when questioned about lay-offs and if the night work law would mean lay-offs she is for the suspension of the law.

The liberal lady who champions labor laws for the workers has no objection to the return of a practice which has been abolished as dangerous to the health of women and future generations if it will help the bosses' profits. Reminded that Governor Ely had made a drive for a moratorium of all Massachusetts labor laws, Perkins criticized this action but evaded responsibility, "I was not Secretary of Labor then," she said. She forgot to mention that she is supporting it now when Governor Ely has revived his campaign.

Anxious to bring to an end what was obviously an unpleasant interview, she closed the discussion and rushed off saying she had another appointment.

The strikers were accompanied by Ann Burlak of the National Textile Workers Union and Robert Bakeman, former mayor of Peabody.

Bakeman, who leans heavily toward the Socialist Party in his ideas of strike tactics was opposed to Ann Burlak's open criticism of Frances Perkins. "Embarrassing Miss Perkins is not going to help the case," he declared, although he admitted that public officials pretending interest in the workers should be exposed when they act against the workers.

That the strikers are placing no faith in Miss Perkins or the vacillating tactics of Bakeman is evident from their iron determination to defeat the stretch-out plan. The delegation will report the Perkins interview at a mass meeting of strikers.

# EXTORT $2800 FROM WORKERS ON STATE JOB

## Wages of Negro, White A. F. L. Bricklayers Robbed by Contractor

NEW YORK.—Extortion of $2,800 in wages from 21 Negro and white laborers employed by the C. and W. Construction Co., on an administration building for the 369th Infantry Armory at 143rd St., and Fifth Ave., was bared today as the company filed an appeal from the decision of Justice Genung awarding the workers the money.

The workers, members of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union of the American Federation of Labor, revealed that although they received sealed pay envelopes each Thursday containing their wages at the contract rate of $9.90 a day they had to return $2.90 of each day's pay to the construction company agent by the following Monday or be laid off. This, the workers pointed out, made their wages only $7 a day when employed and they demanded individual rebates ranging from $20 to $250 per man which sums had been extracted from them.

At a previous hearing held before Frank J. Prial, First Assistant Comptroller of New York City, on November 5, 1932, at which a Labor Research Association representative was present, it was brought out that some of these workers had compained to union delegates when one of them had been fired. When the union attorney failed to show up at the first hearing, the Trade Union Unity Council had taken up the case through Allen Taub, International Labor Defense attorney. At that time Sam Williams, Negro worker, told of his being fired on his refusal to kick back" with $4.20 out of his $14.20 for two and a half days first pay day after having four times work.

Negro workers have been the chief sufferers. One, testifying before Prial that he had thus been forced to return $175 over a period of six months, told of the procedure whereby the men were mulcted. The timekeeper, he said, would follow the men on the job shortly after they were paid off and demand a "kick back" on penalty of firing those who refused to "come across." At that time Taub's motion that the company produce time books was denied by Prial, Tammany agent. The men plan to continue their fight.

# SELL OUT STRIKE OF 5,000 BERRY PICKERS IN CAL.

## Vice-Consul, State Labor Official for Low Pay; Terror Continues

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 12.—Five to ten thousand berry pickers on strike against starvation wages of 12 to 15 cents an hour were sold out this week when a settlement agreed upon by the fake liberal leaders of the Mexican confederation of labor and engineered by the Mexican vice-Consul Hill and the State labor agent Barker forced the workers back to work at practically the same miserable wage level.

By terms of the settlement the workers will get $1.50 for a 9 hour day or 16 2-3 cents an hour while the workers had been holding out for 25 cents an hour.

The berry bosses had offered the workers 20 cents an hour, as a minimum, so that the Mexican liberals who have put themselves at the head of the strike to defeat it, and the Mexican Vice Consul and California's state representatives have actually succeeded in holding the Mexican workers down to an intolerable level of wages. In view of the rapidly mounting prices, the settlement is virtually a wage cut and not an increase. The intervention of Roosevelt's labor department in the strike, exposes the agreement as another smashing attack of the "new deal regime" against the living standards of the workers.

**Terror Drive Continues**

Meanwhile, having sold out the workers, the politicians and other fake leaders are engaging in a fascist program of terror and deportation to wipe out the militancy of the striking workers before August 15th when the agreement terminates. Rex Thomson, assistant Los Angeles County Superintendent of Charities, announces that 5,000 Mexican families will be deported immediately. The organization of fascists bands to terrorize the strikers has commenced. In El Monte, a group of 10 Mexicans, led by a self-elected "sheriff" arrested a worker, Valdaas; and even young Mexican boys have been misled into patrolling the roads with heavy sticks to keep out organizers of the workers. Aided by the Mexican Vice Consul, under pretense of selecting 200 families for a desert settlement in Lower California as outlined by Calles, extensive physical examination and questioning of strikers is proceeding rapidly. The real purpose of this examining process is to obtain information which will be used for deportation of the most militant workers and strike leaders.

At Pomona, the terror against the workers who were picketing in the fields in protest at not receiving their earned wages, resulted in the use of sawed-off shot guns by constables to drive out the pickets. Lopez, a picket, was arrested and charged with peace-disturbance.

Although the strike has ended without real gains for the strikers, a real basis has been established for renewal of the struggle in the next season. The membership recruited into the Agricultural Cannery Workers Industrial Union and the youth nucleus, will again attempt to organize the workers for struggle for substantial wage increases and recognition of the union.

# Vets Resent D. A. V. Sell Out Program

## Disabled Vets Tear Up Membership Cards

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports from reliable sources are coming into the Veterans National Rank and File Committee that members of the Disabled American Veterans, thoroughly disgusted with the sell-out program put over at the National Convention of that organization, are tearing up their membership cards. E. W. Martin, a Negro war vet who is in constant touch with veterans throughout the nation, just returned from a tour of Maine and other eastern states, reports that anger among the D.A.V. men is everywhere evident.

**A Betrayal**

The program adopted by the National Convention of the D.A.V. in Cincinnati is one of the most open betrayals yet perpetrated by any of the organizations. It includes: opposition to bonus payment; no legislative efforts for any but service connected cases, ignoring and leaving to starve the thousands of Disability Allowance cases, pensions, and other benefit-receiving vets who face hunger as a result of the Economy Act. Bonus marches were tabooed by the Convention. And veteran preference on federal employment was handed a knockout. The entire legislative program of the D.A.V. has all the earmarks of having been written by the White House.

The Veterans National Rank and File Committee, with executive offices in Washington, D. C., 210-11 Maryland Bldg., is composed of veterans from all veteran organizations, regardless of political beliefs, race, color or affiliation.

The program of the Rank and File Committee is: Immediate cash payment of the adjusted service certificates; repeal of the Economy Act and restoration of all disability; compensation, disability allowances, pensions, hospitalization rights and domiciliary privileges; immediate relief for all unemployed workers and farmers.

## Farmers Stop Sheriff Sale in Colorado

JULESBURG, Colo.—More than 100 angry farmers gathered at the courthouse here recently and prevented Mark G. Gyger, county treasurer, from holding a foreclosure sale on land owned by Reeves Loveland of Sedgwick.

Gyger said, sale of Loveland's property would be held up ninety days or more. Loveland's farm was to have sold for delinquent mortgage payments to a Grand Island, Nebraska Trust Company

# *Poverty Increasing Among Farmers and Agricultural Workers*

## CHILDREN LABOR IN FIELDS, STARTING FOR WORK AT 4 A. M.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

NAMPA, Ida.—The wages paid the agricultural laborers are tragic. Take the pea-pickers, who receive about half what they were paid last year—17c most places and 20c in a few, as against 32c in 1932, per hamper.

And those hampers! Anyone who has ever tried to fill one of them knows the wherefore of their diabolical shape; 9 inches in diameter at the bottom, 16 at the top and about 2½ feet high. The weight is all at the top, and they are the "settlingest" things ever invented for the exploitation of child and superannuated labor.

Most of the workers are children from 8 years of age up, and they have to be at the receiving plants at 4 a. m. in order to catch the trucks to the fields.

Not satisfied with the natural graft of these peculiar shaped hampers and the starvation wages, some of the buyers are paying only every two weeks, and giving the pickers no checks or slips with which to check against the company count. As a result, many of them claim to have been gypped—with no recourse.

Top wages for hay hands is $1.50 per day and board—same as last year, with a surplus of hands, so that those who care to shop around, can get their hay up for a dollar a day per hand—or less. Hog prices have again tobogganed from $5.25 to $4 for tops. Relief work in town is still set at $2 per day for 4 to 6 days per month, depending on the size of family, and payment is in grocery orders.

The workers and farmers must be made to see the necessity for organization to fight the Roosevelt hunger program. Some of them would like to see the system overturned, but hope that the chief moguls of the system itself, Morgan, Baruch, Roosevelt and Co., will "get religion" or big-hearted and scuttle their own ship. This means hard work for us to make them see the necessity of putting up a united fight.

## Plowing Cotton Under Is Start of 'Crazy Year' Writes Cotton Farmer

(By a Farmer Correspondent.)

TUTTLE, Oklahoma. — Last week should be called crazy week, or beginning June 26, should be called crazy year. Thousands of people are signing up to destroy from ¼ to ½ of their cotton acreage. If the plan goes through, many fine patches of cotton will be plowed up in the next two weeks. Cotton that the farmers have worked hard to grow.

Many people hesitated before they decided to sign to destroy it. It is discussed by many peoples as the most absurd and the craziest moves. Millions of acres are destroyed, estimating an average of 148 pounds of lint or 450 pounds of seed cotton to the acre and it takes one person three days to pick one acre of cotton, there is 30,000,000 days work destroyed which produced what the people badly need.

There are now many people who live on the farm that are destitute of food and clothing. Cotton chopping that paid 75c to $1 per day is over. The harvest that paid a very small wage to a small percent of people that were out of work is practically over.

What are we going to do is a question asked by many people? People are begininng to say "shall we organize or shall we starve?" Others are wondering, yet waiting patiently, and I am wondering if the workers will finally decide that to organize is the only thing to do.

—J.

**NOTE:**

We publish letters from farmers and agricultural workers every Thursday. Get them to us by the preceding Monday

**Go to see every subscriber when his subscription expires to get his renewal.**

## Homeless Workers Report Farm Poverty

(By a Young Worker Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — I am writing while holding on the railroad with many other youg workers. My group of buddies left Philadelphia a short time ago and are now touring the South. Being without funds we have to get our meals by going to the back door of farm houses. Most of the farmers are glad to help us but they have very little after giving half of their crop to the land owner and paying all expenses out of the other half.

I asked them if the Roosevelt farm relief program would help. Most said no, prices may be going up for city workers but we farmers will always get less from the trust. If they do pay more, it will be after most of us sold our crop.

Many states have vagrancy laws and we are subject to arrest at all times. In Arkansas workers are taken off freight trains and sold to land owners for their fine and cost. The largest such farm is owned by Joe E. Morris, near England, Ark. Young workers are forced to work from twelve to fifteen hours daily at the rate of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per month. The place is well guarded and the workers are at the point of a gun at all times. This is by no means all that we are forced to go through, but enough I hope to prove to you that we are not living a happy carefree life.

The homeless workers must organize and demand federal unemployment relief for all homeless workers, abolition of all vagrancy laws and forced labor.

—G. G.

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JULY 13, 193

# Hull Is Plotting Secret Pacts in World Trade War

## Britain Beats Down Sterling to Try to Head Off Drive of United States Imperialists While France Raises Tariffs Against Yankee Goods

LONDON, July 12.—The World Economic Conference will continue its paralytic existence on the basis of agreements between the delegations not to discuss anything important. So involved are all the delegations in putting forth the conflicting interests of their governments that they all want to keep up a pretense of a conference while intrigues are carried on behind the scenes to try to line up support for their policies.

Secretary of State Hull, head of the United States delegation, intimated today that he would defer his return to Washington until August. Meanwhile he will try to negotiate secret agreements behind the backs of he rival imperialist powers, particularly Great Britain and France.

It is regarded as significant that John W. Davis, former democratic candidate for president and head of the legal staff of J. P. Morgan & Co., is here and holding conferences with Hull. As soon as the first conference between Hull and Davis had been concluded the secretary of state held a conference with Thomas A. Lebreton, chief Argentine delegate on the possibility of an Argentine-American trade treaty. This means direct manouvering against the strong British position in Argentine.

**Currency Battle at New Stage.**

Closely following the statements in parliament of Neville Chamberlain, chancellor of the British exchequer, and Winston Churchill, who formerly held that post, that Britain would follow Roosevelt's policy of boosting prices, the pound sterling yesterday fell 14 1-2 cents; the franc dropped 5.49 1-2 cents, the guilder fell 33.50 cents and other European currencies followed suit. It is felt that there is beginning a general new inflationary wave in an effort to offset the advantage gained by the United States in depreciating its currency in the trade and tariff war that is being carried on by Wall St.

That there will be retaliation on the part of the Roosevelt administration is fully expected here. Roosevelt is expected to exercise the authority given him in the inflation rider to the farm "relief" act to reduce the gold content of the dollar by 50 per cent, which will compel a further inflation of British and other currencies.

**France Raises Tariffs Against U.S.**

Still waging a losing fight to maintain its gold standard, France is striving to strengthen the so-called gold bloc, especially Holland and Switzerland, but these countries are nearing the point where they must resort to abandonment of their gold standard. French spokesmen at the conference state that they do not believe anything can be gained by carrying on the trade war through inflation. They correctly see that the advantages in trade gained by Britain and Japan, the two countries that early resorted to inflation, canot be realized when all countries resort to the same measures, hence they have proceeded to further tariff boosts.

Before the French chamber of deputies adjourned last Saturday night for the summer holidays a bill was rushed through increasing the existing tariff rates from 30 to 150 per cent in 64 categories of imports, mostly those from the United States. This will practically cripple imports of United States goods into France and at the same time will be a smashing blow at American importers of commodities from France, thus further accentuating the crisis in both countries.

**Shipping Already Hard Hit.**

Already the effects of the trade and tariff war that is raging with increased fury are being sharply felt in shipping. Many ships are being laid up, the crews discharged and dockworkers are working more infrequently, as the carrying forward of the trade war is having its paralyzing effect everywhere.

Hence the London Economic Conference, far from even softening the effects of the crisis, occurs at a time when the fierce trade struggle makes still worse the effects of the crisis.

## Lawyers Plan to Aid C. P. Group

PHILADELPHIA.—A Lawyers Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners in Germany has been formed here, composed of five prominent local attorneys. The committee will endeavor to send a prominent Philadelphia attorney to the trial of the Communists accused of burning the Reichstag and arrange financial assistance for American lawyers attending the trial.

## Bedacht to Speak at Workers' Picnic

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 12.—Max Bedacht, member of the National Committee of the International Workers Order will speak on "What Is Happening in Germany Today?" at a United Workers Picnic which will be held Sunday, July 16, at the Floral Park, on Hudson Boulevard and 24th Street, North Bergen, N. J. A program of mass singing by the Freiheit Singing Socie., folk dancing and a drama has been arranged. Admission is 30 cents.

## Nazi Work Camp Strike Protects Reds

BERLIN.—Workers in the labor service camp at Wickstadt, near Friedberg, which is under Steel Helmet management, threatened to strike when two of their members were ordered discharged for "communist activities," and forced their reinstatement.

## LABOR SLAVERY IS MADE LAW BY HITLER DECREE

### Employers Council Is Given Supreme Power Over Wages

BERLIN, July 12.—Adolf Hitler yesterday issued a decree taking away all authority from the Nazi-made labor unions, and transferring it to a Council of Trustees of Labor, composed entirely of employers, thus making the complete enslavement of the working class the law of the land.

These capitalist trustees are given supreme authority to fix all wages and conditions of work, and to use the police to enforce their decisions.

This decree, revealing Hitler's deep fear even of his own bound and fettered tame labor organizations, is accompanied with the sharpest warning he has yet issued to his followers against any attempt to take seriously any of the "socialist" phrases by which he rallied his supporters. Any such attempt is to be treated summarily as "insurrection against the party leader."

At the same time the decree recognizes the insurmountable difficulties in the way of stabilizing a fascist economy, by forbidding any preparations on the part of capitalists toward organizing the "corporative state" which, the decree says, offers "grave and complicated problems".

The decree includes an order to the state governments to intensify the terror against workers, by making the states fully responsible for "law and order" in their jurisdictions.

It also is an official recognition of a powerful insurgent movement within the Nazi ranks, of Nazis who are clamoring for measures against the big capitalists, and for a program in line with the wishes of the small farmers and businessmen who form a big section of Hitler's following.

The announcement accompanying the decree declares that, now that all other legal political parties have been liquidated, the whole economic program by which the Nazis won the election is to be scrapped.

## Production Speeded on War Engines and Fighting Airplanes

NEW YORK, July 12.—Ninety-one military and commercial airplanes and ninety-three military engines were produced last month, it was announced by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America. Production exceeded that of any previous month of 1933.

## Henderson Starts Peace Faking Tour

### "Disarmament" Chairman Stays on Job

PARIS.—Now that the disarmament conference has adjourned while all the imperialist powers are increasing their armaments, Arthur Henderson, chairman of the conference, has begun a tour of Europe for the purpose of keeping up the "peace" illusions of the masses.

After a conference yesterday with Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour of France, he announced that the French government had decided to withdraw its objections to disarmament in favor of strict international control of armaments.

With Germany feverishly rearming without regard to the Versailles treaty, this "pacifist" turn of French opinion is an obvious maneuver to find new means of keeping Germany's military strength down.

Henderson plans to go from capital to capital arranging for similar "concessions", while waiting for the disarmament conference to resume in the fall.

## New Jersey Industries Are Speeded for War

By a Worker Correspondent

NEWARK, N. J.—War preparations are being speeded up. In New Jersey the war industries are going full speed ahead. At Elizabeth, the dye industries are working overtime, turning out poison gases. In the Kearny shipyards, the government transports are being rushed through.

On Friday, in the Kearny meadows almost a hundred large new army trucks, many loaded with field pieces, were waiting to be shipped on the Pen Railroad to some unknown destination.

## Leader of Peruvian Workers Poisoned in Prison Hospital

### Only Quick Action of Nurse, Who Administers Emetic, Saves Ravinez's Life

LIMA, Peru, July 12.—Eudocio Ravinez, imprisoned leader of the revolutionary workers of Peru, was poisoned in Guadalupe Hospital on the night of June 16, it was revealed today. Only the quick action of a class conscious nurse in the hospital savel his life. Seeing him in agony, she administered an emetic. Ravinez remained unconscious all night, and is still in a serious condition both from the poisoning and from other tortures which he has undergone in prison.

The government, faced with the anger of the masses of workers which previously had forced the removal of Ravinez from the dungeons of the Fronton to the hospital, gave out a statement that the poison was administered by mistake, for medicine.

The International Labor Defense section of Peru has called on workers and sympathizers the world over to protest against the tortures undergone by thousands of working class political prisoners in Peru, and especially against this latest attempt of the government of President Benavides, heir to Sanchez Cerro, to murder Ravinez.

Prime minister Chavez Cabello, in response to protests of workers against the tortures heaped on Ravinez, issued a statement that he "wants to see him worn to the bone."

## A. F. L. Longshoremen Prepare Demands for Their New Agreement

NEW YORK.—A concrete program of action for the longshoremen to prepare for a struggle for better conditions when the present agreement of the International Longshoremen's Association with the bosses expires is proposed in the June issue of "The Longshoreman."

"At the shape-up," says the leading article in this paper, "ask your fellow workers what they think about the working conditions on the docks. Ask one another if they would like to have more jobs, if they would like to have relief, if they would like to have more men in the gang, if they are sick of the rackets, and would like to see on the Waterfront a real union instead of a smoke-screen behind which a nest of gangsters are growing rich out of us.

"If so, get together a group of 20 or 25 and go to the delegate of your local and demand that he start calling membership meetings right now, so that we can discuss in our membership meeting and make proposals of what we want this new agreement to be.

Demand the election of rank and file delegates to the wage conference with the ship-owners in September."

The paper also calls attention to the coming convention of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and calls upon the rank and file longshoremen in all locals to take steps to elect delegates to the convention on July 15-16

## THE RED ARMY STANDS GUARD

This cartoon by William Gropper, staff cartoonist for the Morning Freiheit, shows the Red Army guarding the Soviet Union from the avariciousness of Japan, depicted as a covetous dog.

## YOUTH GROUPS TO MEET ON SUNDAY FOR CONFERENCE

### To Prepare for Paris and Anti-War Congresses

NEW YORK.—A conference of representatives of all New York City youth organizations in preparation for the International Youth Congress in Paris in August and the American Congress Against War and Fascism in New York September 2 and 3, will be held Sunday, July 16, at 1 p.m., at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., New York.

The mass meeting called for the evening of July 16 has been postponed, because of the postponement of the Congress from August to September.

Many youth organizations have already elected delegates. All others are urged to do so immediately, so that Sunday's conference will have the broadest representative character. All young workers are invited to attend the conference, whether as delegates or not.

The youth delegation which went to the Bear Mountain Forced Labor Camp will report at this meeting. A program of work to prepare for the American congress and plans for the election of delegates to the Paris Congress will be worked out at this conference.

A committee of three was elected at the last meeting of the City Committee for the Congress Against War to visit the Young Peoples Socialist League and invite them to participate in the conference.

Buttons and collection lists are available for all organizations at the office of the City Committee, 104 Fifth Ave., Room 1610.

## *Appeal Court Rejects Czarist Case for Soviet Oil Money*

### Hillquit At One Time Was Att'y for White Guards Who Wanted $30,000,000

ALBANY, July 12.—The Court of Appeals here rejected the case of Salimoff & Co. and 17 other white Russians asking for $30,000,000 for oil lands confiscated by the Soviet government.

The court's decision said: "The oil property confiscated was taken in Russia from Russian nationals. A recovery in conversion is dependent upon the laws of Russia.

"The United States government recognizes that the Soviet government has functioned as a defacto or quasi government since 1917, ruling within its borders . . . We all know it is a government. The state department knows it, the courts, the nations and the man on the street knows it. If it is a government in fact, its decrees have force within its borders and over its nationals." The white Russian parasites in the case had as one of their first defenders in the trial when it was being prepared for the lower courts none other than Morris Hillquit leading socialist. Hilquit, following his usual anti-Soviet activities, defended his activity on behalf of the czarist scum. The counter - revolutionary activity of Hillquit, however, became too obvious to other socialist leaders who found it embarrassing to defend Hillquit openly before the workers. Pressure by rank and file socialists forced Hillquit to drop open connections with the case. Other socialist leaders advised Hillquit to continue his war provoking attacks on the Soviet Union more discretely.

The Standard Oil Co. which did not want to shell out to the former czarist oil owners, said to the court that Roosevelt's message to some 40 odd nations including the Soviet Union was a virtual de facto recognition, and that the American courts would have to recognize the right of the Soviet government to make its laws.

But the Standard Oil Co., while it does not immediately want to pay out cold cash to the czarist oil owners, very much in the manner of Hillquit has been supporting the intervention:sts hoping by armed action to get its share of the Baku oil fields.

## FASCISTS ADMIT MASS JAILINGS

### Lie About Number of Political Prisoners

BERLIN, July 11.—The fascist government has issued an official announcement that there are 18,000 political prisoners in prison camps and jails in Germany. This is regarded as a gross understatement of the figure, as it is admitted by the government that there are 12,000 in prisons in the state of Prussia charged with political offenses against fascism. It is probable that the number of prisoners is not less than 100,000, the figure published innumerable times on the authority of observers in Germany who are opposed to the fascist dictatorship.

# *Inner Rifts Sharpen Nazi Drive on the Workers*

### Broad Anti-Red Frenzy Becomes Ever Harder to Whip Up

By F. BRAND

BERLIN—This past week there has been a definite increase of the political tension in Germany along the whole line and it is probably the prelude to new big actions on the part of the Nazis. The National Socialist offensive against the Hugenberg front has been resuscitated with great energy. In Dortmund and in Hagen-Westphalia the German Nationalist fighting organizations ("Kampfring") have been dissolved by National Socialist police presidents on the ground that they consisted to 75 per cent of "Marxist elements," although the real reason is that the hopes of the Nazis for a liquidation of these organizations following on the secession of the "Kampfring" leaders Gisevius and Flume to Hitler have not been fulfilled.

In the Ruhr district a leaflet issued by the "Stahlhelm Self-defence," the factory organization of the Stahlhelm, has been confiscated by the police and a number of the meetings of the organization have been prohibited. The only reason for this action is that the Nazis are not prepared to tolerate any organization in the factories of the West German industrial districts other than their own. An energetic campaign is also being conducted against the "German Nationalist Workers' Front," which is an alliance of the German Nationalist labor organizations and is a counterpart to the "German Labor Front" of the Nazis.

This campaign is now being conducted in the factories, but in all probability it will soon take place before a broader public. The "German Christians," Hitler's men, under the leadership of the Reichswehr chaplain, Mueller, are conducting a sharp struggle against the German Nationalist leadership of the Evangelical Church and its newly appointed "Reich's Bishop" Bodelschwing, and this campaign has gone so far that meetings of the "Reich's Bishop" have been prohibited. The Nazi offensive has not even stopped at the actual party organization of Hugenberg. In Silesia and in the Ruhr district speakers have been arrested at German Nationalist party meetings for having expressed opinions hostile to the Nazis.

**Social Democrats Cringe**

The Nazi leaders are following the discussions in the German Social-Democratic Party closely. On the one hand they attack the emigrated party leaders sharply as "traitors" and on the other hand they are bullying and attacking the open fascist group in the S.D.P. around Loebe in order to jockey it forward and accelerate the disruption.

Like the cowed mongrels that they are, both Ebert and Loebe immediately published the required declarations and promised the "official" decision for a split for the next few days. And in the meantime Goering has released the arrested A.D.G.B. (German Trade Union Federation) leaders Leipart and Grassmann in order that they shall go to the assistance of the Loebe group, whilst at the same time a number of social-democratic leaders have been arrested who were known to belong to the central committee group or even to a "left-wing" opposition.

But more important than all these inner-political conflicts with Hugenberg, with the Center Party and with the wreckage of the S.D.P. is the new intensification of the campaign of persecution and oppression against the class-conscious workers and their leader, the Communist Party. Following on a series of bloodthirsty threats to the effect that should Marxism again attempt to raise its head in Germany it would be finally exterminated, the new offensive then set in with all severity.

**Whip-up Anti-Red Feeling**

Mass arrests are being conducted all over the country every day, whilst at the same time the Nazi press is attempting to whip up the necessary public feeling with scare reports about "Communist arms dumps," "dynamite outrages," etc. However, it must be pointed out that the Nazis are not succeeding in producing anything like the mass campaign of incitement which followed on the Reichstag fire. But since then the mass spirit in Germany has changed too much to their disadvantage. It is therefore not at all improbable that the Nazi leaders will arrange new "sensations" along the lines of the Reichstag outrage in order to whip up the anti-Communist campaign further.

In the meantime the State apparatus of the Nazis is at work. Every day there are new terrific sentences. Fascist terror justice is daily exceeding itself by passing ever more draconic sentences on revolutionary workers. A few weeks ago the punishment for distributing illegal Communist literature was about six months' imprisonment, but today not one of those workers found with a copy of the illegal "Rote Fahne" in his or her possession gets off with less than 18 months' imprisonment.

A series of terrific sentences up to 15 years' hard labor have followed on the death sentences in Chemnitz and Altona, and every day new and still more terrible sentences are being pronounced. Fascist class justice is trying to sow fear and panic in the ranks of the revolutionary working class with this terror. But this, too, reveals how the situation has changed since March and April. These terrific sentences are not having the desired effect; on the contrary, they are increasing the hatred of broader and broader sections of the people against the fascist murder system. We are able to observe daily that despite these fearful sentences the active support given by the workers to the struggle of the Communist Party against fascism is increasing.

An infallible sign for this is the increasing circulation of the illegal "Rote Fahne" and of the other illegal mass literature of the Communist Party. Tens of thousands of workers who formerly took no active part in our struggle now eagerly take every shred of Communist material they can obtain and take a systematic part in the work of distributing our illegal literature.

A characteristic symptom of the situation in Germany can be seen by the lack of success which attended the fascist effort to reissue the old "Welt am Abend." For weeks working class opinion was deliberately deceived so that masses of the workers really believed that the old "Welt am Abend" was about to reappear. The consequence was that in the first couple of days after the appearance of the new "Welt am Abend" its circulation reached a figure of 150,000. But that was the end of it. It was a flash in the pan. The swindle was exposed.

The workers found out that they had been deceived and after that the greater part of the edition printed was left lying without purchasers. The "Taegliche Rundschau" openly admits the fiasco suffered by this Nazi swindle, but declares that the reason was that the new "Welt am Abend" was "too colorless" and advises the Nazis to give the paper a definitely anti-capitalist character such as the masses want. Such a newspaper, declares the "Taegliche Rundschau," is "a State political necessity." The group behind the "Taegliche Rundschau" and their Nazi allies will succeed neither one way nor the other.

No deceitful "anti-capitalist" Nazi publication, no matter how cleverly it is cloaked, can succeed with the working masses against the "Rote Fahne." The fascist experiment with the "Welt am Abend" shows that the decisive masses of the working class have not been won by the fascists, but that they are now, as before, definitely hostile to fascism.

# SOVIET COURT SENTENCES 11 IN FOOD POISON PLOT

### Czarist and White Guard Officer Chief of Conspirators in Murder and Poison Scheme

By N. BUCHWALD.

MOSCOW, July 12.—The Moscow City Court today heard the case of twelve wreckers and sabotagers who were operating in one of the most important branches of socialist construction—namely public nutrition. From the middle of 1932 workmen in various enterprises noticed a sharp fall in the quality of factory dinners. At increasingly frequent intervals hairs, sand, broken glass and pieces of thin wire would be found in the food.

**Discover Nest of Plotters**

Preliminary investigation established the fact that this wrecking activity was perpetrated by members of a counter-revolutionary band, including former kulaks, traders' sons deprived of electoral rights and excluded from collective farms.

This nest of plotters was under the leadership of one Oshkin, alias Stepanov, an ex-officer of the czarist and white armies who had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment because of arson on a collective farm and an attempt on the life of the chairman of a village soviet, but escaped from prison, changed his name and became engaged in food preparation.

The trial was public, the jury consisting of workmen of Moscow plants.

**Engaged in Food Poisoning**

The thousands of workers present carefully followed the proceedings. The facts brought out at the trial proved that the group formed in the Spring of 1932, when Oshkin escaped from prison, arrived in Moscow under an alias and got employment at the plant.

The most detestable work was carried on by the gang organised around this counter-revolutionist. Besides carrying on wrecking in connection with food preparation and distribution to the workers in the plant, they engaged in food poisoning, stole food, plotted to destroy machinery and buildings of collective farms, murder active collective farm workers.

This same group organised and carried out the murder of the militant collective farm worker, Senyuguiu, and started the systematic wrecking of the plant dining rooms, simultaneously providing counter-revolutionaries with forged documents. For the purpose of forging documents this group stole official forms, stamps and seals from various departments of the plant.

**Five Get Death, Six Prison**

It was conclusively proved that these plotters were confirmed enemies of the working class and the peasantry.

After the speeches of the prosecution and defense, the court verdict sentenced five to death, six to prison and acquitted one.

## CHINA BUYS WAR PLANE FLEET IN U.S. FOR MILLION

### American Army Men to Train Anti-Red Pilots

NEW YORK.—The Chinese government at Shanghai has ordered thirty-six Curtiss-Hawk high-powered fighting planes, for $1,000,000. These planes can fly at 200 miles an hour, and have two machine guns each. According to the announcement, they are only the beginning of China's proposed air fleet. Twenty training planes were bought last year.

The school for Chinese pilots is run by a major from the American Army Air Corps, with 16 American pilots as instructors. Another American Army officer, Major James Doolittle, acted as demonstrator and salesman in making the deal.

The Chinese government is now preparing for its sixth offensive against the Chinese Soviets. The Red Army of the 60,000,000 Chinese under a workers and farmers government has smashed five previous anti-Soviet expeditions.

This sending of American planes and instructors to China follows the granting of a $50,000,000 American government loan to the Chinese government in June to buy American cotton, as part of the U. S. government's policy to strengthen China against the Soviets and against Japanese imperialism.

## WHOLE CZECH S. P. DISTRICT BREAKS WITH LEADERSHIP

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia. — The whole social democratic party organization in the industrial district of Asch is in open revolt against its central committee over the expulsion of the district chairman, who under pressure of the membership, had advocated joint action with the Communists.

An overwhelming majority of the membership refused to recognise the expulsion, and the national social democratic leadership is now trying with the help of the police to seize the treasury and organizational material of the organization.

## CHINESE SEAMEN SOLIDIFY GAINS

NEW YORK.—The Chinese crew on the Grace Line Company liner, "Santa Elena," after a partial victory in a recent struggle against slugging of the crew, are consolidating their organization.

When the captain, John Nelson, failed to victimize three of the crew whom he considered to be leaders before the boat sailed from San Francisco, he centered his attack on one of the pantrymen. He has increased the burden of his work, forced him to wash wine glasses, the job usually done by the dishwasher, and other burdensome tasks. The stewardess is acting as the cats's paw for the captain in all these acts.

The victimized seaman refused to do work which is not required of him as a pantryman. He was even more stubborn and determined in his resistance when the stewardess threatened to have the captain resort to disciplinary measures. But the captain has not dared to take such measures because of the militancy and solidarity of the entire Chinese crew.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union of New York is preparing to carry on a fight against this victimization. When the ship arrives here on Tuesday a committee will be sent to see the crew, to work out the concrete demands for presentation to the captain and the company.

The Chinese section of the Union is now mobilizing the Chinese seamen in New York in support of the struggle. They will also carry on the fight against a seamen's boarding house master, "Hainan Fu," an agent of the Grace Line Company. "Hainan Fu" not only takes $3 from every seaman who signs up with the company through him for every trip, but also helps the company to intimidate the Chinese seamen into accepting the intolerable conditions of work, and the yellow-dog contract.

## Japanese Arrest Fascists, Charge Terroristic Plot

TOKIO.—Residences of all government officials were guarded today after the arrest of 110 members of the Japanese reactionary Seisanto society on charges of plotting to assassinate politicians and financiers. This is the Fascist society, led by the priest Nissho Inouye, 13 of whose members are now on trial for the assassination of Premier Inukai a year ago.

## SHAM BATTLES IN MANCHUKUO HELP JAPANESE

### Mongolian Gateway to Sea Objective in War Move Against USSR

SHANGHAI, July 12.—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has ordered one of his subordinate war lords, Feng Chen-wu to put up the appearance of battling against Manchukuo troops to recapture Dolonor, in Chahar Province, 200 miles northeast of Kalgan, the seat of Feng Yu-hsiang's army. Chahan Province is located about 100 miles northwest of Peiping and is the most important gateway from Mongolia to the sea. It is strategically situated near the Peoples Republic of Outer Mongolia. Japan regards Chahar as an important port for war against the Soviet Union.

A report from Dolonor says that Feng's troops clashed with Japanese-supported forces at Papashienko, just south of Dolonor.

This sham battle was ordered to emphasize Feng Yu-hsiang's assumed role as the defender of China's integrity against Japan. At the same time, General Feng takes onto his general staff Japanese supported war-lords of Shantung.

**Nanking Truce**

The Nanking government has signed a truce with Japan acknowledging Japanese domination in Manchuria and a large slice of North China. The Chiang Kai Shek government, by all means, sought to prevent the development of a nationwide resistance in the form of a people's war, which would as one of its first steps, wipe out the control of Nanking.

Realising the deep hatred of the Chinese people against all imperialist penetration, General Feng, known as the "Christian" general, saw the opportunity of building up his dwindling forces by demagogically appealing for a war against Japan, when he himself is a paid tool of Japanese imperialism. It is to the interest of Japanese imperialism to retain the support of Feng in the Northwestern section of China near Manchukuo and the People's Republic of Outer Mongolia. To give the "Christian" general the reputation of actually being a fighter, the Japanese carefully spar with him near Dolonor, when everybody here knows without much effort they could, if the bat were serious, completely wipe out F forces.

General Feng has been of d the position of "Director Gener For- estry," by the Nanking go ment, though there are practicall for- ests in China. The bribe ered Feng is an effort of the Nank. gov- ernment to forestall the impending militarist war against it by the route of the silver bullet.

The bribe Feng receives from Japan, however, "are undoubtedly greater, and the pickings offered by the possibilities of taking over the whole Central government, with the support of the British-controlled Cantonese armies, make it quite certain Feng will refuse to become director of the non-existent forests

IN TWO SECTIONS
Section II

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

THE OPEN LETTER TO THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1933

# An Open Letter to All Party Members

## *Adopted by the Extraordinary National Conference of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. Held in New York City, July 7th to 10th, 1933.*

***"Why are we holding an extraordinary Party conference at this time, and why are we proposing that this conference shall issue an open letter to the Party? It is not alone because of the extreme sharpening of the crisis and consequently of the class struggle and of the danger of imperialist war. Above all, the reasons for these extraordinary measures lie in the fact that in spite of the serious beginnings of revolutionary upsurge among the masses, yet our Party has not developed into a revolutionary mass party of the proletariat.***

***"This extraordinary conference and the open letter are designed to rouse all of our resources, all of the forces of the Party to change this situation, and to give us guarantees that the essential change in our work will be made. The letter represents the most serious judgment of the situation and tasks of our Party and our leadership."*** —(From Comrade Browder's report at the extraordinary Party Conference).

### *Party Comrades:*

THE tremendous sharpening of the economic crisis, and the new severe attacks of the bourgeoisie on the workers and toiling masses, as well as the feverish preparations of the imperialists for wars among themselves and for intervention against the Soviet Union, make a rapid turn of the Party to revolutionary mass work among the decisive sections of the American industrial proletariat an imperative task. The rise of the strike movement, the mass actions of the unemployed, the increasing opposition within the A. F. of L. against the bureaucracy, the various movements which are growing at a tempestuous pace among the poor farmers and ruined middle farmers, the movements among the masses of petty bourgeoisie in the cities and the toiling intelligentsia, especially among teachers, students and intellectuals—all these factors indicate that the revolutionary upsurge is gaining momentum. But in spite of the spread of the mass movements, and, above all, in spite of the radicalization of the masses of workers, the Party has not developed into a revolutionary MASS PARTY of the proletariat, even though it can point to a number of achievements in its work, such as in the Detroit strike, in the Hunger Marches, in the veterans' movement and in the Farmers' Conference.

### Developing the Party Into a Mass Proletarian Party

IN many resolutions we already set ourselves the task of developing our Party into a proletarian mass Party. We did this with the greatest thoroughness over a year ago at the XIV Plenum of the Central Committee. But all these resolutions have for the most part remained on paper. The leading organs of our Party have not succeeded in mobilizing the masses of members for a systematic and determined application of these resolutions or in giving the Party membership practical assistance in putting these resolutions into force. At the XV and XVI Plenums, the leading organs of the Party did not call themselves ruthlessly to account for the failure of the Party to make any headway in the carrying out of this turn.

* * *

WHAT did we decide at the XIV Plenum? At this Plenum we declared that we are still [illegible] industrial workers; that we still have no firm contacts with these sections of workers, and that we are not keeping pace with the general revolutionary advance. In order to overcome this situation we set ourselves the following tasks:

a) The organization of a firm basis for our Party and the revolutionary trade union movement among the decisive strata of the American workers in the most important industrial centers;

b) The consolidation and strengthening of the revolutionary trade unions, especially revolutionary unions of the miners, steel and metal, textile and marine workers, and systematic work in the reformist trade unions, above all among the reformist unions of miners and railroad workers, with a view to organizing a broad revolutionary trade union opposition;

c) The organization and mobilization of the millions of unemployed, together with the factory workers, for their most urgent needs and the organization of the struggle for unemployment insurance as the central immediate struggle of the Party;

d) The transformation of the DAILY WORKER into a really revolutionary mass paper, into an agitator and organizer of our work;

e) The wide development of new cadres of workers; the establishment of really collectively-working leading bodies of our movement and the improvement of the work of these leading bodies by the drawing in of new capable working class elements.

### *What To Do With the Open Letter*

**YOU should read this letter carefully — study every line. Apply the critical examination it makes of the work of the entire Party to your own work, to the work of your unit, to the work of your fraction, to the work of your section or district committee. Use this letter as a real weapon to overcome all obstacles that stand in the way of improving our Communist work IN THE FACTORIES, among the unemployed, in the mass organizations.**

* *

**DISCUSS this letter in your unit, in your fraction, in your section and district committee. But discussion is not enough. discussion will establish that political clarity necessary to transform this letter into the weapon with which to hew out the road to the most decisive sections of the American proletariat—in the first place to those in the big factories. What is needed now is Work—CARRYING OUT IN DEEDS the words of the letter. The Central Committee and the comrades gathered at the Extraordinary Party Conference know that the membership is ready for work; we know they will carry out the letter.**

**ADOPT RESOLUTIONS IN YOUR UNIT, IN YOUR FRACTION, IN YOUR SECTION AND DISTRICT COMMITTEE on the tasks that YOU must carry through if the entire Party is to move ahead at a [illegible]po. Check up regularly on this resolution, that every member is involved in the work, see that every member carries out his Communist task. Forward your resolution to the DAILY WORKER as soon as the membership of your unit, or fraction, section or leading [illegible] adopted it.**

IN order to carry out these tasks, we worked out a concentration plan and pledged ourselves to transfer the center of our work to a number of selected most important large factories, sub-districts and districts. The entire work of the Party and the best forces of the Party were to be directed first of all to building up and consolidating the Party and revolutionary trade union movement in the most important industrial centers of the country, to effectively and systematically win the decisive sections of the American workers, free them from the influence of the reformist and bourgeois parties, mobilize for the struggle against the bourgeoisie, and get our influence solidly established in these centers.

### Main Tasks Not Carried Out

BUT THESE TASKS HAVE NOT BEEN CARRIED OUT. Only 4 per cent of the membership are organized in factory nuclei, and only a small portion of these are organized in nuclei in big factories. The Communists have neglected and worked badly in the revolutionary trade unions, and consequently the chief red trade unions, such as the unions of the coal miners, the steel and metal workers, the textile and marine workers, have not gone forward, but have stagnated. The work in the reformist trade unions has in general been neglected by the Communists, which particularly led to the fact that the "left" reformists (Muste) were able to bring many radicalized workers, especially American workers, under their influence (Southern Illinois), and that the influence of the reformists has extended also to some elements of unorganized workers.

The circulation of the DAILY WORKER has fallen off. In spite of the fact that there have been widespread movements among the workers and many workers have come forward in the struggles, the cadres of functionaries of the Party have not been rejuvenated and strengthened from the ranks of these workers, and sectarian elements, who are beyond hope of improvement and have lost touch with the masses, have not been replaced by new worker cadres who have distinguished themselves in struggle.

* * *

THE clearest expression of the failure to carry out this concentration is the fact that during the past year the majority of strikes were led by reformists, while we made no serious attempts to get the leadership of these struggles away from them, thus abandoning militant workers to the disorganizing and disrupting activities of the reformists. More than that even. In fact the reformists in Eastern Ohio, a concentration district of the Party, succeeded in taking over the leadership of miners who had previously carried on a heroic strike under the leadership of the National Miners' Union. This was possible only because the Central Committee and local leading bodies of the Party failed in an inexcusable manner to devote sufficient attention to this movement of one of the most important sections of workers, and consequently did not realize the militancy existing among the miners. The success of the Party and of the Automobile Workers' Union in Detroit shows what can be accomplished by the Party and the revolutionary trade unions in other districts when they vigorously defend the interests of the workers and carry out the principle of concentration in the proper way.

We did not devote our full energy to the campaign for unemployment and social insurance—a campaign offering the possibilities of welding the employed, part-time and unemployed workers together in the struggle against

**"Without daily work among the broad masses, without daily struggle for th claim to the leadership of the masses, can only isolate themselves. This daily w ourselves to be the Party of the workers in practice and win the confidence of th**

allowed the initiative to be snatched from our hands (Cleveland, etc.). We underestimated and neglected the struggle against social-fascism, and did not link it up with the daily revolutionary work in the factories and trade unions, as well as among the unemployed. We did not take the trouble to answer carefully all the arguments of the social-fascists. All of which constitute one of the chief reasons for a growth of the influence of the reformists, especially "left" reformists among the workers.

## Party Leadership Bears Full Responsibility

THIS situation in our work, for which the WHOLE PARTY LEADERSHIP BEARS FULL RESPONSIBILITY, makes it the iron revolutionary duty of the Party to carry out a decisive turn in our work in a most speedy way, in view of the tremendously rapid development of the crisis and the growing revolutionary advance.

* * *

OWING to the change in the administration, the American bourgeoisie was in a position to spread among broad masses of workers temporary illusions of an approaching improvement in their situation. But the depth and tempo of the economic crisis have established favorable conditions for a speedy unmasking of the policy of the parties of the bourgeoisie. Roosevelt is continuing Hoover's policy against the working class and other laboring masses in an intensified form, ushering in his term with bitter attacks (inflation, reduction of salaries of government employees, reduction in veterans' allowances, the Allotment Plan, forced labor and militarization of unemployed workers, the sales tax, etc).

The radicalized workers, who had their bitter experience with the Republicans, are now well on the way to meeting with the same experience from the second traditional party of finance capital, namely, the Democrats, and the movements among the workers against robber measures are bound to increase. The poor farmers and the ruined middle farmers who only yesterday voted for the bourgeois parties are, in fact, already taking the path of struggle against the policy carried on by these parties, and are constantly intensifying their efforts to attain an "independent" policy. Thus, as a result of the development of the crisis, which is characterized not only by a rapid extension of the labor movement, but also by a widespread movement among the petty bourgeoisie, we find a far-reaching mass movement of workers, farmers and other middle elements which is directed against the old bourgeois parties, and against the government, and which is growing continually stronger.

* * *

THE American bourgeoisie, which fears a development of great class struggles and clashes, is already making attempts to block this development. It is no mere chance that the Socialist Party, with the calling of the so-called Continental Congress, is developing the greatest activity they have shown for years, that the Musteites are intensifying to a very marked degree their activity, especially among the American sections of the working class, and that at the same time efforts and tendencies are coming to light in the direction of organizing a Farmer Labor Party, and that various reformist, fascist and semi-fascist organizations among the unemployed farmers, etc., are springing up all over the country. On the one hand the bourgeoisie is attempting with the help of the reformists to establish all kinds of rallying centers for intercepting the disillusioned masses, and to set up barriers against Communism. On the other hand, and at the same time, the bourgeoisie is intensifying direct terrorism and provocation against the masses and coming more and more to adopt fascist methods of violence and demagogy and to establish fascist organizations.

## Social Fascists Strive To Paralyze Influence of Party

THE reformists and especially the Musteites are attempting in the most active manner to paralyze the influence of the Communists by their own activity, which is directed also toward the organization of a Farmer Labor Party. As opposed to our policy, namely: alliance of the proletariat with the poor farmers and ruined middle farmers under the hegemony of the proletariat and struggle for the revolutionary way out of the crisis,—they are putting forward their policy, namely: a policy which goes in the direction of establishing a Farmer-Labor Party, in which the workers become an appendage to the petty bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie become an appendage to the bourgeoisie, and for "democratic" methods of struggle.

## Main Link—Execution of Correct Policy

EVERY Party member must now understand that it depends on correct policy and above all, the execution of the correct policy, whether we will be able to mobilize the masses of workers for struggle and whether our Party, in this historically favorable situation, will become the decisive mass Party of the American proletariat, or whether the bourgeoisie with the help of its social-fascist and fascist agents will succeed in disorganizing the mass movement and keeping it down. Never before was the situation in the country so favorable for the development of the Communist Party into a real revolutionary mass Party. But from this it follows also that failure of the Party to understand its chief task—namely to become rooted in the decisive industrial centers, in the important big factories—never before represented such great danger for the fulfilment of our revolutionary tasks as a whole.

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WHY IS IT THAT THE PARTY ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS SUCH AS WERE ADOPTED AT THE XIV PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND DOES NOT CARRY THEM OUT? Why is it that we do not learn from our experiences and mistakes in strikes, trade union and factory work, and from our work among the part-time workers and unemployed? Why is it that the leading bodies of the Party do not concentrate the full forces of the Party to help the comrades in a practical way in their difficult but most important Party work, namely work in big factories, enabling them to overcome all the difficulties in this work? Why is it that the entire Party, from top to bottom, is not working to determine the best ways and means for establishing contacts with the most important sections of the workers, learning to overcome their prejudices, speak a language they understand and persistently and patiently help them to organize the struggle against hunger? Why is it that the Communist fractions in the revolutionary unions do not make a concrete investigation of the weaknesses in the work of the revolutionary trade unions in order to overcome these weaknesses?

## Main Task—To Establish Solid Base Amongst Decisive Elements of American Proletariat

BECAUSE in the Party, and particularly among the leading cadres, there is a DEEP GOING LACK OF POLITICAL UNDERSTANDING of the necessity for strengthening our basis among the decisive sections of the American workers. From this follows the fact that the leadership of the Party has not adhered to a fixed course for overcoming the main weaknesses of the Party, allows itself to be driven by events, and does not work out carefully with the comrades of the lower organizations ways and means for the carrying through of resolutions and checking up on their execution. The result is that we talk about factory and trade union work in countless resolutions, without carrying this work out.

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IT IS time that the entire Party should understand that without a solid basis among the decisive elements of the American workers, the Party cannot lead the revolutionary struggles of the working class and free them from the influence of the social democrats and the bourgeoisie, which still prevails among the decisive elements of the working class, however favorable the conditions for our influence may be. It is idle chatter to talk about the revolutionizing of the working class by the Party unless the Party conquers a firm basis for itself among the miners, metal and steel workers, railroad workers, auto, marine and textile workers.

It is idle chatter to speak about the leading role of the Party without establishing contacts with the decisive strata of the workers, mobilizing these workers and winning them over to our side. Talk about the defense of the Soviet Union and struggle against imperialist war is nothing but empty phrases unless systematic work is carried out in the war industry plants and in the ports; talk of struggle against social fascism is nothing but empty phrases unless the struggle is carried on from day to day in the big factories, in the reformist unions and among the unemployed. It is nothing but phrase-mongering to speak about building up the Party and the revolutionary trade unions without doing this among the important bodies of workers, in the big factories, in the important industrial sections. It is idle to talk about the necessity of new cadres without developing them from among these very sections of workers.

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THE working class will be in a position to fulfill its role as the most decisive class in the struggle against finance capital, as the leader of all toiling masses, only if it is headed by a Communist Party which is closely bound up with the decisive strata of the workers. But a Communist Party with a very weak and inadequately functioning organization in the big factories and among the decisive sections of the American industrial workers, a Communist Party whose entire policy, whose entire agitation and propaganda, whose entire daily work is not concentrated on winning over and mobilizing these workers and winning of the factories, a Communist Party which, through its revolutionary trade union work, does not build highways to the broadest masses of workers, cannot lay claim to a policy capable of making it the leader of the working class within the shortest possible time.

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THE necessary concentration of our work on the most important factories does not of course in any way mean that we should allow our work among the unemployed to slacken. In carrying out this main task we should not for an instant lose sight of the fact that we represent the interests of the entire class, and that, especially under the present conditions the unemployed constitute a factor of greatest revolutionary importance. One of the chief tasks of the Party is the organizing and mobilizing of the millions of unemployed for immediate relief and unemployment insurance and the linking up of their struggles with the struggles of the workers in the big factories—full time, as well as part-time workers —especially now, in view of the introduction of militarized forced labor for the unemployed and the increased attempts to bring them under reformist and fascist influence. But the Party

**"What can the proletariat put up in opposition to the power of finance c ONLY ORGANIZATION IN THE FACTORIES. The struggle for the factorie between Communism on the one hand and bourgeois dictatorship, with its parti**

**gle for the defense of their living interests, the Communists, in laying daily work is a necessary pre-condition for us, if we are to prove ce of the majority of the working class."—Kuusinen.**

cannot carry out this task successfully unless at the same time it establishes its base in the decisive big factories. Hunger marches and other activities of the unemployed must be accompanied by sympathetic actions on the part of the workers in the factories, while the actions of the workers in the factories must receive the most active support from the unemployed.

### The Allies of the American Working Class

THE fact that great masses of the petty bourgeoisie and particularly poor and ruined farmers are getting into action, the right sectarian failure to understand such movements, as expressed in the stand of leading comrades against participation in the veterans' movement, and the opportunist tendencies to succumb to the influence of petty bourgeois views (the report of a CC member about the activity of a Party organization in the Pittsburgh coal district in connection with the preparation of the struggle of the miners for April 1st: "They forgot 10,000 miners who are ready to struggle. In order not to offend the feelings of the business people, they forgot about the militancy of the miners")—all these factors make it urgently necessary for the Party to take a clear stand with regard to the allies of the proletariat in order to win these allies and to protect itself against errors and deviations.

### The Hegemony of the Proletariat

THE most important allies of the American working class are the poor and small farmers. These farmers, as well as broad sections of the middle farmers, are hardest hit by the whole development of post-war capitalism and especially by the economic crisis and are most brutally exploited by the government, by the banks, by the trusts and the insurance companies. Their interests are consequently directed objectively against finance capital.

In this situation the main task of the Party in its work among these toilers consists above all in the organization of the agricultural workers independently of the farmer in organizing them into the Party and trade unions, in organizing and leading strikes of the agricultural workers, which in many places already played an important role in the development of the farmers' movement. At the same time the Party has the possibility of mobilizing not only the poor and small farmers, but also broad sections of ruined middle farmers, for the struggle against capitalism on the side of the proletariat, while at the same time it can neutralize other sections of middle farmers. The winning over of broad masses of farmers as allies of the working class is an important prerequisite for a successful struggle against the offensive of capitalism, against fascism and for the defense of the Soviet Union, and finally for the victory of the proletariat.

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THE other important ally of the American proletariat is to be found in the masses of Negroes in the struggle against national oppression. The Communist Party, as the revolutionary party of the proletariat, as the only party which is courageously and resolutely carrying on a struggle against the national oppression of the Negroes, which is becoming particularly intense with the developing crisis, as shown by the recent death sentence against the Scottsboro Negroes—can win over the great masses of Negroes as allies of the proletariat against the American bourgeoisie. The Party can stand at the head of the national revolutionary struggle of the Negro masses against American imperialism only if it energetically carries through the decisions of the XIV Plenum of the CC on work among Negroes. The Party must mobilize the masses for the struggle for equal rights of the Negroes and for the right of self-determination for the Negroes in the Black Belt. It must ruthlessly combat any form of white chauvinism and Jim Crow practices. It must not only in words but in deeds overcome all obstacles to the drawing in of the best elements of the Negro proletariat, who in the recent years have shown themselves to be self-sacrificing fighters in the struggle against capital. In view of this, special attention must be given to the promotion of Negro proletarians to leading work in the Party organizations. In all mass actions, strikes and unemployed struggles the Party must pay particular attention in formulating practical demands, it takes into consideration and gives expression to the special forms of exploitation, oppression and denial of the rights of the employed and unemployed Negro masses. At the same time the Party and in the first place the Negro comrades must genuinely improve the methods of patient, systematic but persistent struggle against the ideology and influence of petty bourgeois nationalists among the Negro workers and toiling Negro masses.

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IT is possible also to win over to the side of the workers, or at least to neutralize broad sections of the lower petty bourgeoisie and intellectual workers in the cities who have been brought into action as a result of the tremendous pressure of the crisis (employees, lower officials, teachers, intellectuals, students, petty bourgeois, war invalids), if only the Party will come out resolutely in defense of their interests (teachers' strikes, students' demonstrations, resistance to reduction of salaries of employees, to robbery through inflation and bank crashes, etc.).

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BUT the one way for the proletariat to secure and maintain its hegemony is for it to prove in all struggles that it is the vanguard, the leader, that strikes most courageously against the common enemy, namely, finance capital. There is no other way to win hegemony. An absolutely necessary but AUXILIARY means toward this end is the winning of the influence of the proletariat on the non-proletarian sections through REVOLUTIONARY work of the Party among these strata. It is the task of the Party to organize all toiling masses who have been brought into action against finance capital and its government, into a broad revolutionary political army, in which the proletariat is the leading class, and the broad masses of the petty bourgeoisie in the towns and in the rural districts are its allies in the struggle against the bourgeoisie. To ignore this task means objectively to impede the proletariat in the winning of reserves and thus make it easier for the bourgeoisie to recruit fascist gangs from among the petty bourgeois elements and to isolate the proletariat.

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BUT the more widespread the movement among the non-proletarian masses becomes and more acute the task of winning allies of the proletariat becomes, the more intensely must the Party work to extend and organize its proletarian basis. This very extension of the movements of the non-proletarian masses makes it incumbent on the Party not to allow itself to be SIDETRACKED from its main task, namely, the winning of the influence in the factories, above all in the big factories, and the systematic building up of factory nuclei, and trade union organizations.

### The Danger of Farmer-Laborism

IF the Party intensifies its activity among the petty bourgeois masses without at the same time and above all strengthening its basis in the big factories and among the most important sections of the American working class, but this base even having become weaker—as expressed in such facts as the leaving of the majority of the strikes to the leadership of the reformists, the decline of the factory nuclei, the unfavorable development of the revolutionary trade unions, and the decline of circulation of the DAILY WORKER—THEN THE DANGER ARISES that the Party, having only weak contacts with the decisive section of American workers, will be driven away from its proletarian base, and instead of leading the petty bourgeois masses will succumb to the influence of petty bourgeois sentiments, illusions and petty bourgeois methods of work. The root of this danger lies in the sum total of objective conditions created by the crisis, and in the relationship of class forces.

In spite of the rapid revolutionary advance, the work of the revolutionary Party, as well as the class consciousness of the American proletariat is still weak, while at the same time the movement among the farmers and the movement among the petty-bourgeois elements are rapidly spreading. If the Party does not further make a turn to the work in the large factories, and does not organize strike movements and movements of the unemployed, if it does not strengthen its proletarian base and build up the revolutionary trade union movement, then the danger exists that the Party, under the elemental pressure of the petty bourgeois masses, especially the masses of farmers, will be switched to the wrong track, in the direction of a Farmer-Labor Party. The Farmers' Conference in Washington was, in spite of its mistakes, a great success, and marked the beginning of serious work among the farmers, which must be carried out most energetically, but in a more correct and improved way. But the Party must now bend all its efforts to carry out the work among the industrial workers in such a way that the Party will make decisive HEADWAY among the industrial workers, and thus make impossible ALL DANGER OF THE PARTY GOING OFF ITS PROLETARIAN BASE.

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### *THE IMMEDIATE TASKS OF THE PARTY*

THE Party is now faced with the task of organizing the united struggle of the American workers and all toiling masses for their vital immediate demands. This includes:

1. The organizing of struggles against direct wage cuts and the reduction of real wages through inflation, for increase of wages, against every form of the stagger plan, for a reduction of working hours with no reduction in pay.

2. Closely linked up with the mobilization against the wage cut offensive is the campaign for the organizing of the struggle of the unemployed and part-time workers for immediate relief, and the organization of the struggle for UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE at the expense of the government and the employers. Of the greatest importance at the present time is the task of developing a

*"We have to introduce a policy, all the way down the line, which ties up the Daily Worker closer to the masses of workers. One of the things that we have to carry out is the building up of a Worker's Advisory Committee, organized from the factories and trade unions, that will meet to discuss the problems of the paper. We want to build up a real representative committee of workers who will come to us not for just an occasional meeting but who will meet regularly with the leading comrades, to help us very quickly carry through this change.*

—(From Comrade Hathaway's report at the extraordinary Party Conference).

**f finance capital with its trusts, its cartels and its fighting Fascist gangs? the factories will be the most dramatic page in the history of the struggle ith its parties of Fascism, Social Democracy, on the other."—Manuilsky.**

broad struggle against forced labor and the militarization of the unemployed, in the press, through meetings, demonstrations, strikes, raising the slogans: "For the abolition of all forms of forced labor"; "Against the militarization of the unemployed"; demanding "trade union rates upon all public works" and organizing especially within the labor camps and among the workers on public works, the struggle for these demands and for their grievances.

3. For the cancellation of debts on mortgages, taxes and rents of the great masses of farmers; for the abolition of the slavish exploitation of the share croppers.

4. The organization of the struggle against the reduction of veterans' disability allowances and for the payment of the bonus.

5. For equal rights and resistance to all forms of oppression of the Negroes and for the right of self-determination for the Black Belt.

6. Struggle against all forms of terrorism, denial of freedom to strike, speech, press, and against all forms of persecution and deportation of foreign born workers.

7. Against German fascism and for the release of all proletarian political prisoners.

8. Struggle against a new imperialist war and intervention against the Soviet Union and against financial and military support of Japanese imperialism.

The campaign and the mobilization of the workers for the struggle on behalf of these demands must be carried out by all Party organizations, above all by the factory nuclei. The factory must form the center of our Party and trade union work in carrying on this struggle. All leading Party bodies must first of all set themselves the task of concretizing these demands in accordance with the conditions in the particular factories, sections and districts.

The organizing of the struggles of the working class for these demands must be carried out on the basis of the united front, in which the Party must always have the initiative. The united front tactic consists in organizing and mobilizing the workers, regardless of Party or trade union affiliation, religion or color, for common struggle in behalf of their most immediate and urgent demands. In the factories and trade unions and among the unemployed we must help the workers formulate their demands concretely and effectively, really adapting them to the immediate demands of the workers. These demands must serve to develop their solidarity and class consciousness, and bring the broadest masses of workers into action.

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THE systematic application of the united front in the big factories is of decisive significance in the question of leading strikes, the establishment of a united fighting front, and in tearing down of the barriers between the revolutionary workers and the masses of other workers. The decisive factor in carrying out this united front is tireless revolutionary everyday work among the workers, in order to prove in every question the correctness of our slogans and our proposals for action.

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SUCH systematic day to day work in the factories is the necessary condition for all serious preparation of strikes and for the launching of strikes at the proper moment. The workers will have confidence in us as strike leaders only if they see that we take every necessary step for the careful preparation of strikes, selecting the proper moment for the declaration of the strike, firmly welding the united front of all workers before and during the struggle through fighting organs based on proletarian democracy, and if they see that we mobilize all moral and material assistance for the strikers and know enough to call a strike off at the proper moment if the mass of strikers are not able to carry the struggle further. There must be no repetition of such cases as those in Warren, Kentucky, and Allentown, when after the strike was lost the Party and the revolutionary trade unions left the workers to themselves and failed to carry on any work whatsoever. It is only by adhering to all these conditions in the preparation and leading of strikes that strikes will serve to strengthen our position among the masses of workers, that the confidence of the workers in us will be firmly established, and the readiness of the masses for further struggles will be increased.

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THE united front tactic must not be limited to special campaigns or activities which we abandon because we have not succeeded at once in winning over the workers for struggle, in convincing them, and because they do not at once want to separate themselves from the reformist leaders. The united front must also not lead to the subordination of the revolutionary policy to that of the reformist leaders in the name of a so-called "united front". The united front demands an uninterrupted, patient, convincing work to destroy the influence of the reformists and the bourgeoisie. The rejection of the united front proposals of our Party for the immediate urgent demands of the workers by the reformist leaders must impel us to make even stronger efforts to organize a common fighting front in the factories, mines and among the unemployed masses, with the workers who are under the influence of the reformists. The Party must in the everyday work clarify the workers, in a popular and concrete way, on the principal difference between us and the reformists. The Party must prove to the workers by its practical work that we are the vanguard fighters for a united struggle and that the reformists are the splitters and disrupters of the struggle.

> ***"The American Party must mobilize the masses and concentrate chiefly on the struggle: 1. For social insurance, against wage cuts, for immediate relief for the unemployed. 2. For assistance for the ruined farmers. 3. For equal rights for the Negroes and the right of self-determination for the Black Belt. 4. For the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union. It is necessary to carry out the decision on the turn in the work of the Party and the Trade Union Unity League."*** — (Resolution of the Twelfth Plenum of the E.C.C.I.)

## Persistent Struggle Against Sectarianism

IN ORDER to get the Party now firmly rooted among the decisive elements of the American workers, it must in all seriousness carry out the concentration on special factories, districts and sections. The center of gravity of Party work must be shifted to the development of the lower organizations, the factory nuclei, local organizations and street nuclei. It goes without saying that it is our task to place ourselves at the head of every movement which breaks out spontaneously in the country, and to lead such movements, or where the reformist leaders stand at the head of a movement, to work for the building of fighting organs of the masses, independent of the bureaucrats, in order to aid the masses in the exposure and replacement of the reformist leaders. But unless we tenaciously concentrate our work on the most important industrial centers, we cannot build up a stable Party and revolutionary trade union movement, capable of resisting all blows and persecutions by the bourgeoisie. The German Communists offer us the best example of this. It is only because the CP of Germany is closely linked up with the decisive sections of the German proletariat that it is able to carry on its struggle against German fascism uninterruptedly, in spite of brutal fascist terror.

The Party is confronted with the task of drawing in the young workers in the class struggle. This demands that an end be made to the underestimation of youth work, and of the necessity of putting up special youth demands. All Party organizations, especially the factory nuclei, as well as the fractions in all trade unions and mass organizations, must organize youth sections and give active support to the Young Communist League. Every Party factory nucleus must help to organize a nucleus of the Y. C. L.

In order to effectively carry out this turn to the decisive sections of the American workers, it is necessary to carry on a persistent struggle against the sectarianism which expresses itself in all Party and trade union work which continues to be one of the chief obstacles to the establishment of firm and live contacts with the decisive masses of workers. This sectarianism expressed itself above all in the lack of understanding of the necessity of the Party and its leading organs for carrying through the turn to mass revolutionary work, to develop broad revolutionary unions and unemployed organizations and to build the basis of the Party in the most decisive industries. This sectarianism can be overcome only if the Party carries on a continuous struggle against the main danger, namely, Right opportunism as well as opportunism clothed in "left" phrases.

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IN the present situation, when the American working class stands before great tasks, any attempt at factionalism would be the greatest crime before the Party and revolutionary movement, and would only help our enemies in their struggle to destroy the Party. The Party must watch closely that, FIRSTLY, no factional opposition is developed against the leading organs of the Party, and SECONDLY, that not a single Party functionary, whether he be in the leading organs or in the lower organizations, misuses his position to carry on factional methods of work. If such manifestations appear, the leading organs of the Party and all organizations must decisively combat and liquidate every such factional attempt, not shrinking before the removal of incurable factionalists from the Party. It is only by vigorously preventing all forms of unprincipled factional struggle, and by energetically liquidating all factional methods of work, ABOVE ALL BY REALLY DEVELOPING COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, will the Party be able to make the necessary turn to the decisive strata of the working class and develop the proletarian mass struggle. But it must be absolutely clear that positive criticism and PRACTICAL proposals, and COMRADELY, MATERIAL EXCHANGE OF POLITICAL OPINIONS, for improving the work of the Party are a vital necessity for the Party and that all bureaucratic tendencies to interfere with such criticism and proposals, all bureaucratic intolerance of criticism, must be decisively fought.

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AT the same time the Party must carry on a systematic struggle against the bureaucratic isolation of the apparatus from the Party masses, against the suppression of inner Party democracy, for the development of political life in the lower organization, particularly in the factory nuclei, for the development of thorough-going self-criticism, for the development of initiative in the lower organizations and for the improvement of its functioning cadres. Every Party member, and especially every Party functionary, must be a real organizer of mass struggle in his particular sphere of work. From this standpoint, the Party must judge the activity of its functionaries and must choose its leading bodies. All leading bodies, especially those in the sections, must reorganize their work on the basis of the carrying out of revolutionary mass work. Revolutionary work is the task of the entire membership. The secretaries of the leading bodies in their work must not replace the work of the membership. It is their task to plan and organize the work together with the members, to give the members practical assistance in carrying out their tasks and to check up on the carrying out of these tasks. As delegates to all Party conferences, section and district conferences and above all to the Party congress, there must be elected, comrades who carry on active mass work and who have distinguished themselves in mass struggles.

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COMRADES: The Party has approved the estimation of the International situation given by the XII Plenum of the Comintern, stating that we are approaching a new round of wars and revolutions. It is time that we should draw from this declaration the practical conclusions for our activity. The development of mass struggles depends to a great extent upon the speed with which we succeed in drawing the industrial proletariat into the struggle and in becoming the revolutionary mass Party of the American working class.

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IS IT POSSIBLE TO CARRY OUT SUCH A TURN IN OUR WORK? OF COURSE IT IS POSSIBLE. The members of the Party have shown in countless activities in strikes, in hunger marches, demonstrations and in painstaking day to day work, that they are loyal and self-sacrificing revolutionists. Now all members and all Party organizations must at once proceed to determine how the work of the Party can be improved and what practical measures must be adopted in order to guarantee and carry out the turn in the Party.

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THE discussion of this letter must not take place merely in a general way. Every nucleus, every organization, every Party fraction MUST LINK THIS DISCUSSION up with CONCRETE TASKS, working out ways and means how to bring about immediately a real turn in the entire work of each individual organization, for the carrying out of this turn. The leading organs of the Party are responsible to the membership, the membership is responsible to the leading bodies and the Party is responsible to the American working class and the international working class.